

# THE WAR IN PICTURES

OCT 27<sup>th</sup> 1917

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# Leslie's

*Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*

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When you finish reading this magazine place a one cent stamp alongside of this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

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A. S. BURLISON,  
Postmaster-General.



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THE HIM OF HATE

# Time Writes Your Motor Truck's Guarantee



## *Here is the Proof:*

No Timken-Detroit Worm Gear has ever worn out since the first one went into service five years ago, and we don't know how many *more* years they will last.

As a matter of fact we do know that those that have seen the most service have already traveled over 150,000 miles.

Here are the truck builders who use Timken-Detroit Worm Drive:

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Atlantic Refining Co.	Diamond T Motor Car Co.	Lane Motor Truck Co.	Selden Motor Vehicle Co.
Atterbury Motor Car Co.	Dorris Motor Car Co.	Lewis Hall Iron Works	Service Motor Truck Co.
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Available Truck Co.	Federal Motor Truck Co.	Co.	Standard Motor Truck
Bessemer Motor Truck Co.	Forschler Motor Truck Mfg.	"Maccar" Truck Co.	Co.
Blair Motor Truck Co.	Co.	*Maxwell Motor Co., Inc.	Standard Oil Co. of Ohio
Bourne Magnetic Truck Co.	Gabriel Carriage & Wagon Co.	Menominee Motor Truck Co.	Sterling Motor Truck Co.
Bowling Green Motor Truck	The Garford Motor Truck	Mogul Motor Truck Co.	Stegeman Motor Car Co.
Co.	Co.	Moreland Motor Truck Co.	Sullivan Motor Truck Co.
Brinton Motor Truck Co.	General Motors Truck Co.	National Steel Car Co., Ltd.	Tait Bros.
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Cadillac Auto Truck Co.	Co., Inc.	New England Truck Co.	Tower Truck Co.
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Clyde Cars Co.	Co.	*Packard Motor Car Co.	Velie Motors Corporation
Croce Automobile Co.	International Motor Co.	*Peerless Motor Car Co.	Watson Wagon Co.
Dart Motor Truck Co.	Kissel Motor Car Co.	*Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.	Witt-Will Co., Inc.

\*These firms use Timken-Detroit Worm Gearing but build their own axles.



THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY  
Detroit, Mich.



# TIMKEN-DETROIT WORM-DRIVE AXLES

**For Efficient COMMERCIAL Haulage**



# PAIGE

*The Most Beautiful Car in America*

## An Artistic Achievement And A Mechanical Masterpiece

For eight years now, the general public and the automobile industry have learned to expect great things of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. Each one of our announcements has proved to be unusually significant.

Each one of these announcements has created history in a very definite way, and the motor car buyer has invariably been the gainer.

This year, we confidently predict, will prove no exception to the rule.

We have produced a car that must inevitably revolutionize the trend of thought and practice in the six cylinder field.

Coming directly to the point, we have produced what we sincerely believe to be a *perfect* motor car.

In power, flexibility, quietness and economy of operation, the new Paige, Essex Model "Six-55" is, we believe, the most remarkable car on the American market.

The last irregularity of the power impulses has been done away with.

The car travels evenly, smoothly and sweetly at every speed. As a consequence, vibration has been reduced to the absolute minimum.

One no longer rides in a Paige—he floats.

The slightest depression of the accelerator pedal brings an immediate and truly amazing result. It can only be compared to the unleashing of mighty, hidden forces.

With no sense of laboring effort no "bucking" or side sway—the Essex sweeps ahead into its full stride with the speedometer needle frantically attempting to keep pace.

Despite its tremendous power, however, this new motor is anything but a glutton for fuel.

An improved system of carburetion utilizes every last atom of gasoline energy, and repeated factory tests have shown economy records that surpass anything accomplished by earlier Paige cars.

To sum it all up, scientific distribution of weight, scientific alignment of working parts, scientific designing of all chassis units—these are the great factors that have united to make the Paige a superb mechanical product.

These, indeed, are the factors that distinguish between the old standards of engineering and the new.

And now, there remains but one thing more to be said: The Essex Model, as a *whole*, is strictly in keeping with its wonderful power plant.

We started out with the deliberate intention of producing a *perfect* motor car—and we have accomplished just that result.

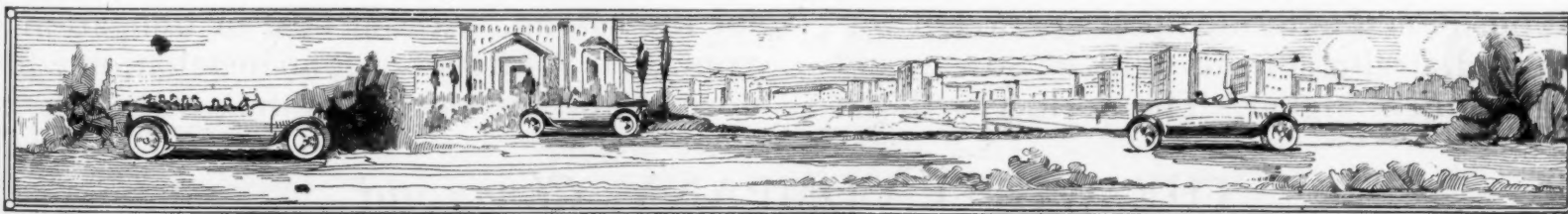
From tire carrier to headlights, the Essex is flawless. There are no crudities, no hidden weaknesses, no "compromises."

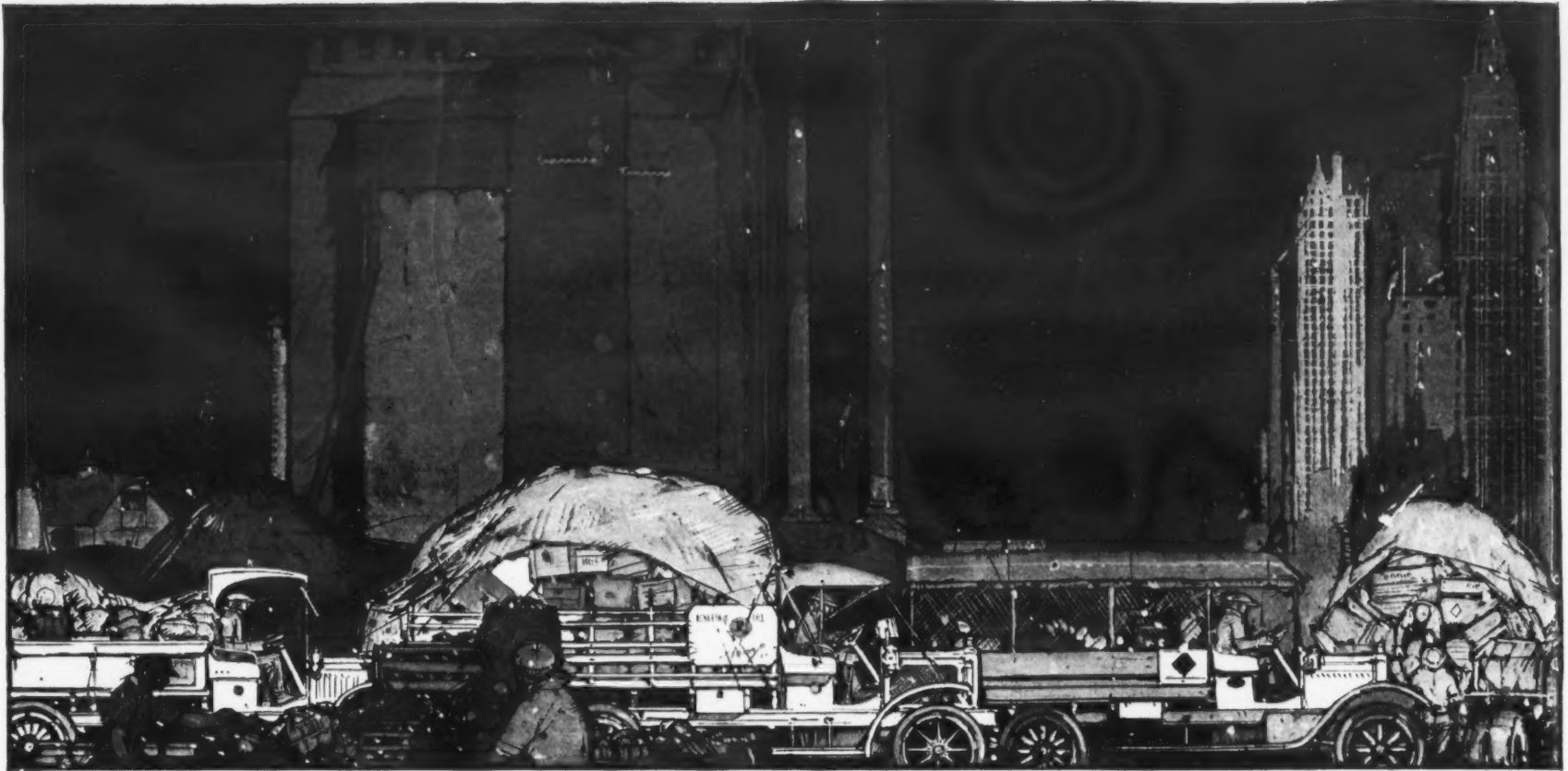
So far as beauty and elegance are concerned you, of course, know what to expect. "The Most Beautiful Car in America" speaks for itself.

It is an exquisite creation an artistic achievement as well as a mechanical masterpiece.

Essex "Six-55" seven-passenger \$1775; Coupe "Six-55" 4-passenger \$2850; Town Car "Six-55" seven-passenger \$3230; Limousine "Six-55" seven-passenger \$3230; Sedan "Six-55" seven-passenger \$2850; Brooklands four-passenger \$1795; Linwood "Six-39" five passenger \$1330; Glendale "Six-39" Chummy Roadster \$1330; Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger \$1330; Sedan "Six-39" five-passenger \$1925. All Prices f. o. b. Detroit.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN





## PROTECT *your* BUSINESS *now* against LOSS of MAN POWER



HE most serious problem confronting business today is shortage of labor. Millions of young men may be called to the colors. Other millions will be needed to produce munitions and material of war. Immigration has stopped. *Many concerns may run short of necessary labor, unless they take steps to protect themselves now.*

Big Business is farsighted. It is installing and utilizing to the utmost every mechanical device which will take the place of horses and men. In delivery service motor trucks do the work.

It is the small business man, manufacturer or merchant who may be caught napping when the "help" crisis comes. If he still employs teams and drivers he may find his business seriously hampered.

The concern which employs two or more vehicles for delivery service may be menacing its future if it does not use trucks.

All business is entering upon a period of war stress and strain. Profits will be lower and volume much higher. The former will be

taxed; the latter is always a war time condition. It is so in England; it will be so in this country. The efficiency, speed, steadiness and economy of mechanical power and transportation must supplement or supplant the human factor.

### WHITE TRUCKS

Wherever efficiency, speed, steadiness and economy are most needed, White Trucks are to be found. Their predominant use by Big Business is well known. Where standardized cost records are kept, White Trucks are purchased increasingly. Their long life, low maintenance and steady operation show unmistakably in figures. The harder the work and the heavier the going, the more marked is this showing.

The White Company has had broad experience in truck installation and in the problems of transport, for big operations and for little operations. Our service and counsel are yours for the asking, without cost or obligation on your part. We never urge an installation which does not promise profit to the owner.

**THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland***

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# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States  
Established December 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"Stand by the Flag; In God we trust"

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y.

CXXV SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1917 No. 3242

## The Demagogue!

By CARDINAL GIBBONS

THE most mischievous and dangerous individual to be met with in the community is the demagogue who is habitually sowing broadcast the seeds of discontent among the people. He is disseminating the baneful doctrine of Socialism, which would bring all men down to a dead level, would paralyze and destroy all healthy competition. He has not the capacity to discern that, after all due allowance is made for human energy, this varied condition of society must result from a law of life established by an overruling providence?

## The Menace!

OUR esteemed friend, Colonel Hamilton of the *Wall Street Journal*, takes issue with our recent editorial, "Whither Are We Drifting?" Colonel Hamilton thinks we have stated rather strongly the case of the world's unrest, and that so far as this country is concerned the sound second thought of the American people will save us from "going to the devil." On the other hand, our distinguished friend, the veteran editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, Colonel Henry Watterson, affectionately termed "Marse Henry," finds comfort in our editorial expression, reflecting, as it does, his own eloquent utterances.

Colonel Watterson admonishes us that we have brought upon ourselves "no end of 'back talk' from the boys on the firing line." We are not surprised, therefore, at the mild criticism of Colonel Hamilton, nor the drastic scoring we have had at the hands of the Socialistic organ, the *New York Call*, which insists that "Socialism is coming into the world through war."

We have sought to face squarely the fact that the gathering social unrest all over the world must be met and answered when the war is over. This unrest is seen at its height in Russia. Socialism stalks about that land boasting what it will do when it comes into power. Russia's extreme Socialists, working hand in glove with German plotters, have spiked the guns of the Russian armies and tied the hands of the Provisional Government. They demand a government solely of the proletariat, in which automatically all property owners shall be ruled out. This program includes the complete overthrow of the existing economic order, and if carried out would result in a reign of terror. The world may well shrink from the terrible picture.

In conservative Great Britain a similar movement is steadily gaining headway. Its backers follow Marx and divide all society into two classes—capitalists and proletariat. They stand for the "conscription of wealth," a phrase not unfamiliar in the United States, and have succeeded in obtaining the unanimous approval of the Trades Union Congress to the formula. The movement has not yet a great leader, but the *London Times*, recognizing in it a national danger, says the time has come to expose it. It adds:

It is in fact industrial anarchism, and this is always the sequence of revolutionary agitations, the more violent forms driving out the less in an ascending scale. British workmen have learned during the war that they have only to strike or threaten to strike to get more money. The upshot is that obscure revolutionaries have the Government and the nation by the throat and mean to strangle them.

The war has given powerful stimulus to social unrest everywhere. This problem will be intensified a hundredfold when millions of soldiers return to their homes and demand a place in the industrial life of their respective nations. If this situation is not met in a spirit of conciliation by both labor and capital, the only alternative will be industrial revolution. The problem of the United States may not be so acute as that of the European nations, but it will be the same problem.

In Cincinnati, the National Social Unit Organization is making an intensive survey and study of the Mohawk-Brighton District, containing 15,000 population, hoping to work out a method of democratic organization to which the United States and other countries may turn after the war for curing social ills that make for unrest and inequality. By such study and by co-operation, not by the red flag of anarchy, will democracy, brotherhood and industrial justice be firmly established.

## Understanding Japan

THE visit of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the United States is destined to mark a new era in the relations of the two countries. It was a felicitous thought of Oswald Garrison Villard of the *New York Evening Post* to invite Viscount Ishii and several other members of the Commission to meet at dinner the makers of public opinion through the press of the Eastern States. As Mr. Villard well said, no moment could be more propitious for the "removal of all causes of misunderstanding or friction."

On this occasion, Viscount Ishii enunciated Japan's attitude toward China more clearly than at any other time during his mission to the United States. He said: "There is this fundamental difference between the 'Monroe Doctrine' of the United States as to Central and South America and the enunciation of Japan's attitude toward China: in the first there is on the part of the United States no engagement or promise, while in the other Japan voluntarily announces that Japan will herself engage not to violate the political or territorial integrity of her neighbor, and to observe the principle of the open door and equal opportunity, asking at the same time other nations to respect these principles."

If this is Japan's attitude there never will be any occasion for quarrel between Japan and the United States over China. It is, in effect, the identical policy of the late John Hay, enunciated by him when Secretary of State. In regard to our Monroe Doctrine there was the implication that the United States would never seek to conquer the smaller countries which the Monroe Doctrine protected from European aggression. President Wilson in 1913 made that a specific part of this country's pledge. America, however, cannot but be grateful for the strong terms in which the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary binds Japan to seek no territorial advantage in China. In his addresses Viscount Ishii has made convincing exposure of the German intrigue which has sought for the past decade to sow suspicion and distrust between Japan and America.

## The Plain Truth

FUNNY! Brother Hearst is very sensitive, and properly so, because he is accused of having attended a dinner given by a German conspirator. Mr. Hearst explains that he was simply a guest with others at a private banquet. Why he should get mad over such a little thing we do not know, but isn't it funny that he threatens a suit for libel because of the accusation, while at the same time his own *American*, in its bitter campaign against Mayor Mitchell's re-election, includes, among its principal charges, one that the Mayor had attended a dinner given by parties whose conduct Mr. Hearst reprobated? Mayor Mitchell pointed out very clearly that he was simply a guest with others at a private social affair. Everybody accepted this statement except Mr. Hearst. Perhaps the Mayor can find some consolation, as Mr. Hearst seeks it, in a libel suit.

UNFAIR! So unfair is the excess-profits tax of 8 per cent. on incomes received for personal or professional services in excess of \$6,000 that it was immediately called a "joker." Representative Kitchin,

who was responsible for it, states, however, that it is not a "joker," but that the conferees aimed to reach professional men and men in business with no appreciable capital who earned more than \$6,000 a year. But Mr. Kitchin and the other congressmen and all government employees are exempted! When we remember, Friend Kitchin, that in the postal rate debate you demanded that a tax be laid on the advertising pages of newspapers and periodicals, even on the thousands of pages devoted to free advertising of the Liberty Loan, on the ground that the Government should show no favoritism, we can't refrain from asking, is this exemption of your own class altogether equitable and fair? The proposed tax came from the secrecy of the conference committee room. It should be repealed.

IMPORTANT! When a vacancy occurred last spring in the office of the Attorney General in the State of New York, the Legislature by the unanimous vote of the Democratic and Republican members, selected Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis for the vacant place. This was a tribute not only to his popularity but also to his ability and tireless industry. Mr. Lewis is on the Republican State ticket this fall as the candidate of his party to fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor. He should have had no opposition. But a candidate is in the field. As this is an off year a light vote is naturally anticipated. It would be a misfortune for the State if, because of the indifference of the electors, Mr. Lewis should not be continued at the head of the Attorney General's department. His independence, his standing at the bar, his spotless record as Mayor of Rochester, as Assemblyman, Senator and Attorney General, attest his fitness and capacity and entitle him to a unanimous re-election. It is hoped that the voters of the State, whose interests are largely centered on local candidates, will not fail to indicate their approval of Mr. Lewis's splendid record by marking their ballots accordingly.

OUT! Nobody wants to misjudge La Follette. He says he is "controlled and directed by a solemn conviction of right and duty." Even granting him to be sincere in opposing the war, his place is not in the Senate. If he hasn't the good sense to resign, as did Senators of seceding States when they found themselves in conflict with the National Government in 1861, the Senate should expel him. The so-called "war-party" which Senator La Follette continuously slanders is no war-party at all, but the Government and people of the United States. The demands coming from all parts of the country for La Follette's expulsion show that no one here is deceived by him. It is in Europe and South America that his treasonable talk does harm. Mr. Root brought back from Russia the report that the speeches of La Follette, in which he said this was a war of the capitalists, were quoted as representing the real attitude of the United States. His St. Paul speech, in which he declared the sinking of the *Lusitania* was a "technicality" and not sufficient ground for war, was sent to Russia to stir up Socialistic elements in opposition to a continuance of the war. The net results of the La Follette propaganda will be prolongation of the war and an additional toll of American lives. No other country would have been so long patient with one giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. La Follette must go. "Raus mit 'm!"

DANGER! It is suggested that the Government, in the interest of the newspapers, take over the operation of the print paper and pulp industries during the war. There is danger in this sort of socialistic performance. It requires expert ability to run a paper plant, especially under existing conditions, and it is doubtful if such experts could be as easily found as the Senate Printing Committee seems to think. It is becoming more and more difficult to get raw material for the manufacture of paper, and with an inefficient government in charge this problem would be no easier of solution. The transportation of bulky raw material is a serious difficulty. Mills that have been fortunate enough to have their own supplies of raw material are running at a profit, while those compelled to buy are running at a loss. Manufacturers are doing their best under the handicap of a shortage of both labor and material. If the Government took over the paper industry, labor would demand higher wages. The Government would hasten to grant the demand, and up would go the price of paper. The proposition that the Government should pool the total products of all mills and distribute equitably to publishers might spell ruin to large publications whose share might not be sufficient for their needs. The suspension of a single issue of a publication would mean the forfeiture of its advertising and subscription contracts. If the Government wanted to help the publishers why did it establish a zone system tax as to second-class mail that promises to drive many publications out of business?



# Making Sea Dogs at Great Lakes

Exclusive Photographs by  
EDWIN RALPH ESTEP  
Staff War Photographer



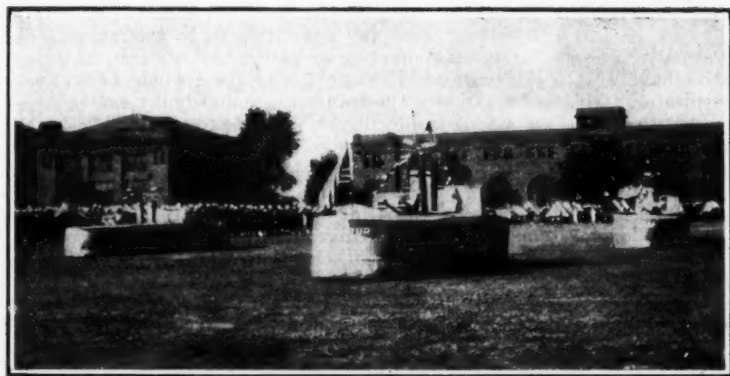
## BEFORE THEY HAVE SEEN SALT WATER

When the naval recruit arrives at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, he is first sent to a detention camp where he is kept for a fortnight in order that there may be no mistake concerning his freedom from measles, whooping cough and other contagious diseases. Meanwhile he is taught the A. B. C's of infantry drill and begins life under naval discipline. The doctors inoculate him against typhus and vaccinate him against smallpox. His throat is swabbed out and he is then chased to the shower bath. Meanwhile he can listen to the music from the largest band in the world which has been organized at the station by Lieutenant John Philip Sousa. The band is seen above.



## AVIATORS READY FOR WORK

Lieutenant Lee Hammond, the commandant, believes he will develop some wonderful naval aviators from among these men. At the present time the students are using Curtiss biplanes but larger machines are being added.



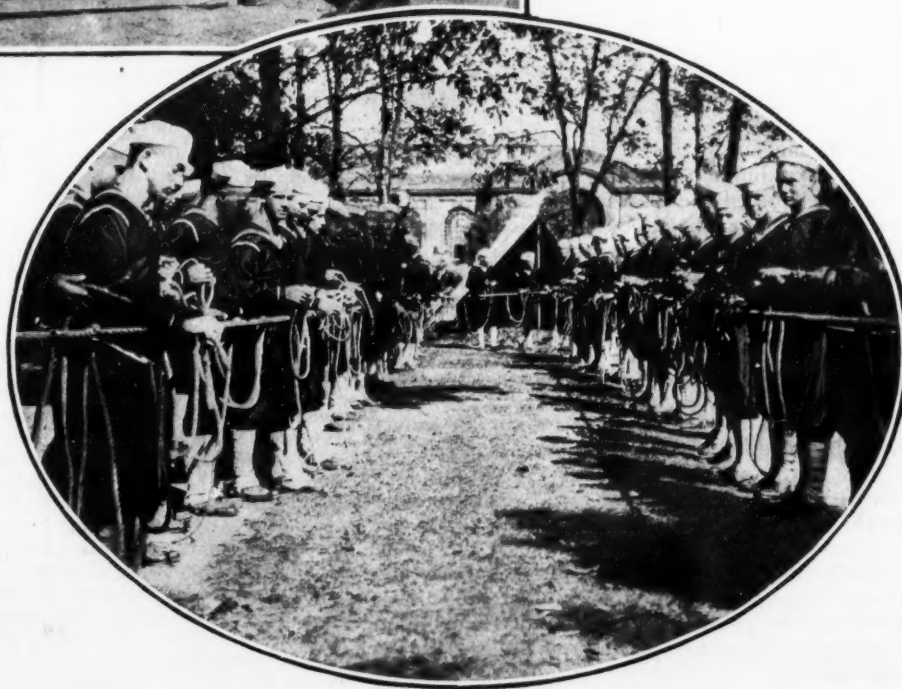
## FOR GALA DAYS

On the Parade Ground the recruits sail a fleet of home-made land-going battleships and a brand-new, up-to-date, saucy submarine with which to pursue the Great Fleet. Whether the strategy is right as worked out only the commandant can tell, but it looks good to the assembled guests.



## NAVAL AVIATORS ON LAKE MICHIGAN

The student flyer indulges in real sporty seaplaning at the training station, Lake Michigan being a sporty body of water. It kicks up petulantly without notice and even when it appears to be good natured it gives the hydroplane a sprightly tossing when the latter flips along the waves. It is expected that this camp will be moved to Florida or to the Pacific Coast soon, because it is impracticable to fly over the ice-covered lake in the winter.



## LEARNING TO TIE KNOTS

Early in his course of instruction, which includes class work as well as manual work and drilling, the recruit is taught to tie knots and to execute other stunts peculiar to the seaman. Instruction is simplified by an arrangement whereby all the boys in one class do the same thing at the same time.

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# White Sox Are Baseball Champions

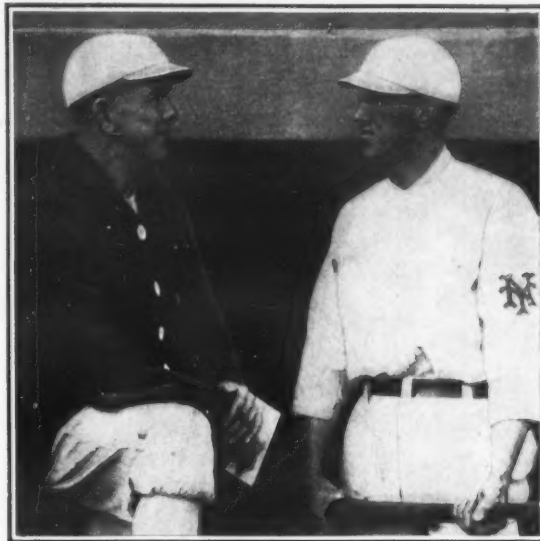
By ED A. GOEWEY (The Old Fan)



Eddie Cicotte (left) receiving final instructions from his manager before going in to pitch the opening game at Chicago, which he won over Sallee, who also gave a remarkable performance. Thirty-two thousand fans paid \$73,152.50 to see the downfall of the Giants in this contest. The paid attendance at the second battle was the same.



Shortly before "Play ball" was called for the initial contest, the leaders of the Chicago White Sox and the New York Giants held their last peace talk in the field. After that the hatchets were dug up and the baseball war was on. The picture shows Managers Rowland (left) and McGraw discussing ground rules with the umpires.



Players from the Southland took the honors in the third contest, the first played in New York, which the Giants won by a 2-0 score. "Rube" Benton (left), the rangy left-hander from North Carolina, was the pitching genius who broke the White Sox' winning streak and upset the spell of Cicotte's "shine ball" in New York.

## WHY.

That word, more than any in the English language, is used most often by the fans immediately following the termination of each world's championship series.

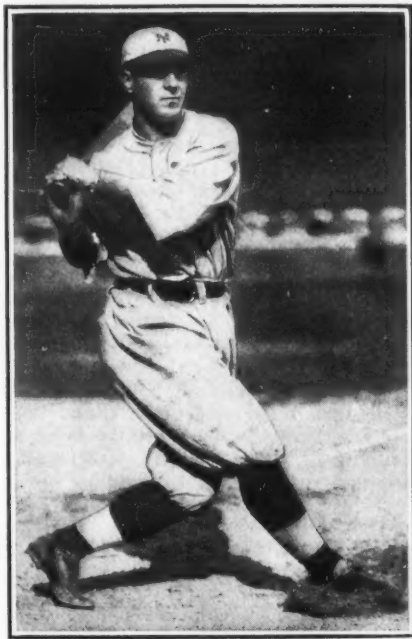
This year it was, "Why did the Giants lose?" Why did a team composed largely of veterans, with every man in the regular lineup capable of hitting the ball effectively and which experienced so little difficulty in winning the pennant in the National League, make such a miserable showing when it clashed in balldom's annual classic with the Chicago White Sox, champions of the American League?

There have been almost as many explanations as there have been fans, even those who failed to see a single one of the battles having just as fixed opinions, formed through reading the newspapers, as those who witnessed all six contests. Some of these opinions placed the blame upon this player or that, and some upon several of the participants.

Personally, I am of the opinion that McGraw showed unusually poor judgment in handling his men at times, particularly in the fifth game; and that upon his shoulders, more than upon those of any one or more players, must rest the blame for the loss of the 1917 world's series by the Giants. And I say this without prejudice and with the belief still obtaining that he is one of the greatest managers the sport ever has known, although there is no question that he enjoyed an advantage possessed by but few of his rivals, a vast club bank account upon which he could draw without stint when he desired to purchase players. At the same time it must be remembered that Rowland, since assuming the management of the new world's champions, has had equal financial advantages, and that it was because of having unlimited funds to draw upon that he purchased enough stars to make his team a pennant winner.

In the first game both sides played good baseball, but the Chicago Club's offering was a trifle the better and it won out. In the second contest the Giants played miserably, deserved to lose and were defeated. In the third and fourth games Benton and Schupp pitched brilliantly, the Giants hit splendidly and not only outclassed their opponents sufficiently to beat them, but shut them out in both engagements.

It was the mauling the New York team received in the fifth game, when the White Sox, apparently defeated, came from behind with a rush and won, which took the nerve out of McGraw's charges and made them comparatively easy victims in the sixth clash. To be sure, Herzog made a costly error and Robertson was



Benny Kauff, after failing to hit in the first three games, became a batting star of the series when, in the fourth contest, he got to Faber and Danforth for a home run each, more than sufficient to give the Giants the victory. His drives earned him three Liberty Bonds.



"Happy" Felsch, one of the heroes of the recent world's championship series, completing the last lap of his home run in the fourth inning of the opening game at Chicago, which clinched that contest for the Sox by a 2-1 score. "Happy" made the drive off the pitching of Sallee.



Hank Gowdy, the sensation of the 1914 world's series, when the Boston Braves administered four straight defeats to the Philadelphia Athletics, and the first major leaguer to volunteer for war service, collecting at the Polo Grounds for Clark Griffith's fund to purchase baseball paraphernalia for our troops in France. Gowdy is a color sergeant.

not spry in playing Gandil's fly, which went for a two base hit, but the White Sox overcame more serious handicaps in that game. In my humble opinion, McGraw never should have started Sallee, who is distinctly a hot weather pitcher, on a day when the weather was bitter cold, Peritt, to whom weather conditions mean nothing, should have begun the game. Again, when Sallee was hit in the groin in the fifth inning by a hard-batted ball he should have been taken from the box. But, either relying upon "Slim's" unquestioned courage and gameness or for some other reason, McGraw made him continue on the firing line, though he was in distress from the sixth inning on, possibly because he was partly numb with cold; and despite the fact that he was being batted hard. When finally removed in the eighth the game was lost beyond redemption. Zimmerman's "bone play" in the sixth battle was only what was to have been expected after the Giants lost their confidence or nerve in the fifth.

But, no matter what the reasons, the better club won. Owner Comiskey has a championship team after eleven seasons of patient endeavor and, after many years of waiting, the West again is favored with an outfit which has taken baseball's highest honors.

## Manager's Methods Contrasted

PROBABLY no teams ever won the pennants which entitled them to take part in a world's championship series in which the methods of the managers differed so greatly. Salt and sugar are no more at variance than the styles of play advocated by John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, and Clarence Rowland, leader of the White Sox.

Naturally, the fans differed in their opinions as to which director had the better system for obtaining results, and it is doubtful if even the outcome of the series served to convince a majority of the supporters of the Giants that McGraw's method was a principal reason for the failure of his men.

The manager of the Giants is a graduate of the old Baltimore Oriole School, in which most of the teaching was devoted to the hit and run game, with plenty of hard, scrappy playing to back it, and a style of management which often was military in its severity.

Rowland is a graduate of no particular baseball school, but his methods are based on years of careful observation. As a manager he has none of Mac's fire, and occasional bursts of temper, but jollies more than he drives.

In the American League, as a rule, the pitching among the leading teams is so tight that a lead of two

(Continued on page 592)



# A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN



WHEN THE MACHINE GUNS WERE BUSY IN PETROGRAD

During the Leninist uprising in Petrograd in July a party of government troops, on the roof of the public library, raked the street below in which a large mob was making

a hostile demonstration. Scores of persons were killed and wounded before the crowd escaped into the side streets. In the foreground is a mother shielding her child.

THE British steam roller is still floundering ahead through the Flanders mud. It has rolled over the crest of the high ground to the east of Ypres and is gaining momentum on the down grade beyond. Field Marshal Haig has been striking hard and fast all along the Ypres sector, and there are indications that the Germans are becoming somewhat demoralized under his repeated blows. Their counter-attacks have been feeble and ineffective; their artillery fire has slackened to a point that suggests the withdrawal of heavy guns to the rear. More and more the situation parallels the closing days of the Battle of the Somme. The British are racing with the weather, and they have more to fear from the autumn rains than from the German resistance. Recent attacks were undertaken despite the handicap of continued storms that had converted the battlefield into a morass, and the progress that the British were able to make despite this handicap speaks well for the sustained power of their offensive. It is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that the Germans will have to retreat from the Belgian coast before winter. It seems almost altogether a question of weather conditions. The probabilities are that the Germans will be able to hold out until the coming of winter, and will voluntarily withdraw before the British spring offensive begins. If the weather changes, however, within the next few weeks, and the battlefield dries out enough to permit rapid progress, the Germans may have to retreat under pressure before winter. It is plain that the British have an overwhelming superiority in men, guns and munitions, and if they can once get the Germans on the run Hindenburg may well worry about rallying his forces for a stand on his next line of defense along the River Scheldt. Moreover, the morale of the German soldiers is not what it used to be. A voluntary withdrawal under the protection of winter weather conditions could doubtless be effected without great difficulty. But if the Germans have to retreat under pressure this fall, they may find it easier to begin than to stop.

## Mutiny in the German Fleet

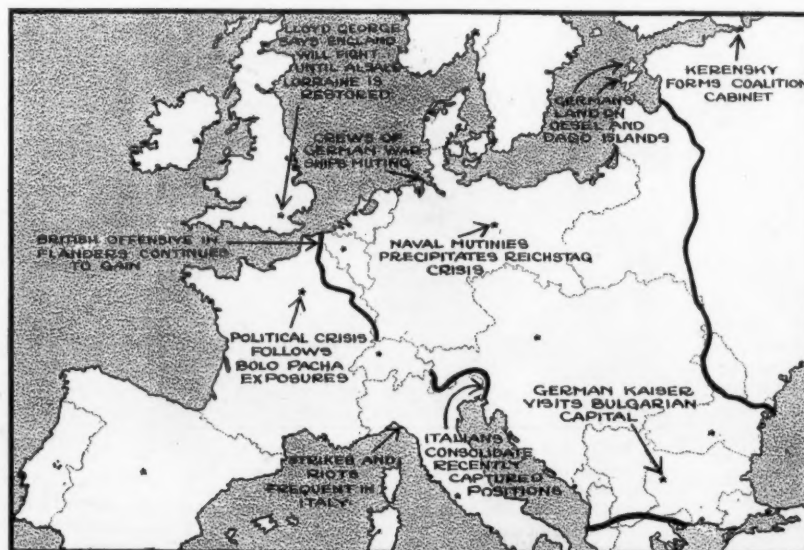
THE mutiny of the crews of five German battleships, which occurred some two months ago but was kept secret until the recent Reichstag session, is another plain indication of weakening German morale. It also clears up the mystery of the Germans' apparent neglect of their great opportunity for aggressive naval operations in the Baltic after the fall of Riga. It is entirely possible that the disaffection in the navy was con-

siderably more extensive than Vice-Admiral von Capelle's announcement to the Reichstag indicated. If the German authorities were able to keep the whole affair so profound a secret for so long, we may be sure that they would be able to minimize the importance of the mutiny if it seemed to them desirable to do so. The enforced inactivity of the German fleet must have had a demoralizing effect upon the discipline of the crews, and the practice of drafting sailors for dangerous submarine duty evidently also caused trouble. It was intimated in the Reichstag debates that somewhat similar outbreaks had occurred in the army, but had been suppressed with less difficulty. Too much stress should not be laid upon these incidents as indicating any probability of an immediate collapse of the German military organization. It will be recalled that during last spring there were rumors that the radical Socialists in France were attempting a movement to form a council of workmen and soldiers on the Russian model. It has also been stated that certain French regiments refused to obey orders to advance to the attack on the ground that the artillery preparation had not been sufficiently thorough. When the veil of censorship is lifted from Europe we shall probably learn a great deal of interesting news of which we have now not the slightest inkling. That discipline in the German fleet has to some extent been restored is indicated by the capture of the islands of Oesel and Dagö, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. Two divisions were landed under the guns of the German

fleet, and the success of this operation compelled a withdrawal of the Russian army occupying advantageous positions along the coast of the mainland. The Russian government shows no disposition to underestimate the importance of this German success, which may in time constitute a serious threat to Petrograd itself. The captured islands will furnish the Germans valuable bases for future operations in the Baltic and Gulf of Finland, and air raids on Petrograd are regarded as an immediate possibility. The approach of winter will probably prevent any present advance on the capital, but if the Germans hold their recently captured positions, Petrograd will be in serious danger next spring. A combined army and navy offensive along the coast will almost certainly be undertaken if the Germans are able to spare the reserves of men and munitions necessary for such an operation.

## On the Italian Front

THE Italians have been intermittently active, consolidating their recent gains on the high plateau between Gorizia and Trieste. For another major offensive the Italians will probably require considerable assistance in the way of munition supplies from the Allies. Unsatisfactory labor conditions in the industrial districts are certain to have restricted munition production and have doubtless added to the difficulties arising from the long continued shortage of coal. If the Allies expect the Italians to do their share in a big combined spring drive, they will have to give Italy a generous measure of financial and economic assistance during the next few months. There may well be a question as to whether it would be wise to comply with the Italian suggestion for a concentration of Allied effort against Austria next spring, but certainly everything possible should be done to see that Italy has the necessary munitions and supplies to make the most effective use of her armies. The Italian soldiers have proved their ability as fighters and the Italian commanders have clearly indicated that they know how to handle their men. And it should never be forgotten that Austria is the weakest link in the alliance of the Central Powers. There are many military authorities who argue with considerable force that the best and most effective means of striking at Germany would be to compel Austria to sue for a separate peace. The longing for peace is great in Germany, but Austria, financially and economically, is far nearer the end of her rope.



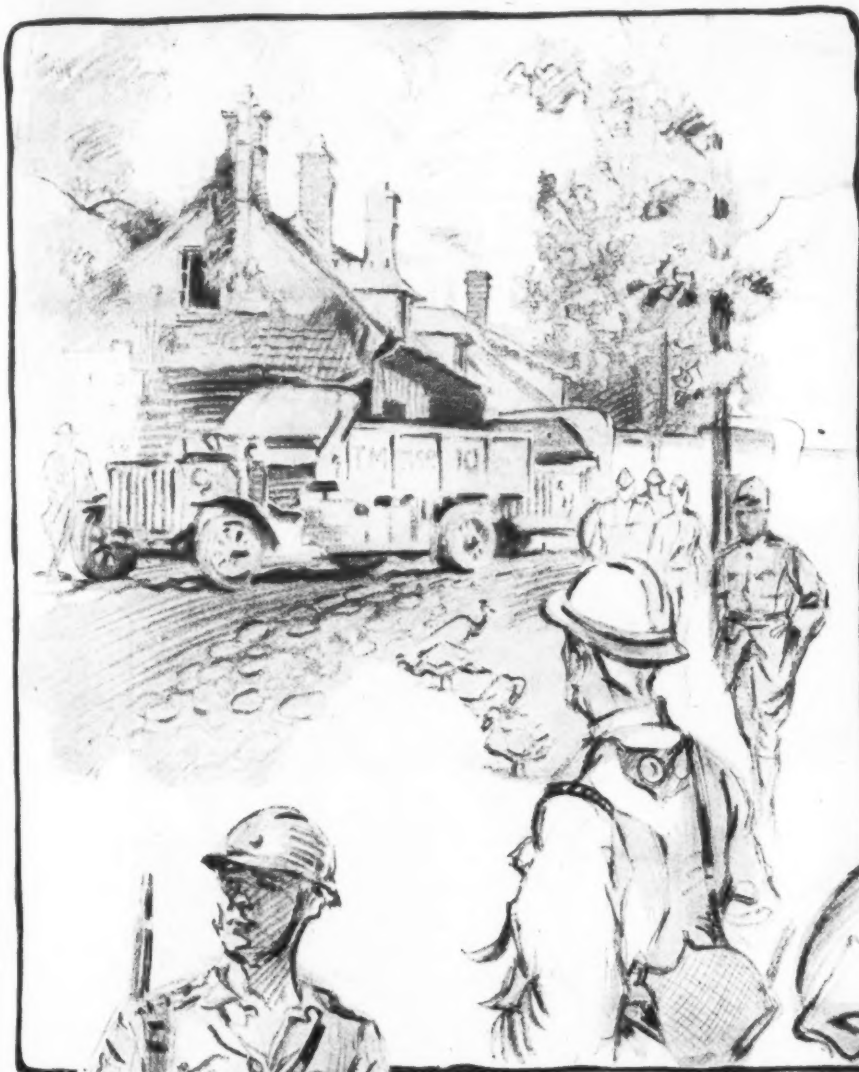
NEW SALIENTS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE



# Behind the Lines in France

Sketches for LESLIE'S by C. Le Roy Baldrige of the American Ambulance Service

Mr. Baldrige served for several years in the United States Cavalry. He knows soldiers and the work he is doing for LESLIE'S marks him as the best interpreter of military atmosphere America has produced since Frederic Remington.



*Le Chansonn*



"Sammy" in France (French style helmet, collar rolled over English fashion, French "Murette" new spiral mittles)

*With the American Transport Service in France*



The Japanese corporal over a squad of Indo-Chinese coolies used as laborers  
C. Le Roy Baldrige  
France  
1917

An Indo-Chinese soldier



Type of French girl who serves "le vin blanc" to the soldiers

# The Roll of Honor



## DIED IN NAVAL SERVICE

Harold Norman Halsted, landsman quartermaster in the First Aeronautical Detachment, died at Toulon, France, in the performance of his duties. He was twenty-four years old and one of the first Americans sent to France after the declaration of war. Mr. Halsted's home was in Somerville, N. J., where his father, Francis A. Halsted resides.



## RECEIVES THE WAR CROSS

Raymond James Whitney, of Bedford, Ind., a member of the American ambulance service, has been awarded the war cross for "distinguished service, particularly June 28th, 29th and 30th, when he was under shell fire for 72 hours continuously." The fighting in which Mr. Whitney did his work took place near Verdun.

## A WEARER OF MANY DECORATIONS

Mme. Maitre, wife of the deputy for Saone-et-Loire, famous in France for her work in the hospitals, has been decorated with the Legion of Honor, which was pinned on her at the Invalides on September 13th, before high officers of the French army. Mme. Maitre now wears all of the highest decorations bestowed by her country, and has worked on the northern front and in Alsace, where she was seriously wounded.



SOCIAL PRESS ASSOCIATION

## RED CROSS WORKERS PARADE

While the young men of the country are responding nobly to the call to arms the young women are making their sacrifices too and devoting themselves to the country's needs in many fields of activity. The great Red Cross parade in New York early in October demonstrated to the country the strength of the local Red Cross organizations that support a common cause. Above are Red Cross workers from Montclair, New Jersey, who took part in the New York parade.



## WILL LEAVE GOVERNOR'S CHAIR TO ENTER ARMY

Keith Neville, Governor of Nebraska, has been appointed colonel of the new Seventh Regiment of the Nebraska National Guard Reserve now being formed. Mr. Neville has said that when the regiment is called into active service he will resign from his office to lead his men.



## HE DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY

Perley Raymond Hamilton of Clinton, Mass., a member of the American ambulance service, was killed in the performance of his duty as an ambulance driver on the French front. In a later issue of LESLIE's several of his letters to his mother, describing his work and life at the front, will appear.



## HE MADE THE GREAT SACRIFICE

George Herbert Manley, landsman machinist attached to the United States Naval Aeronautic Corps, died at Tours, France, on August 21st, as a result of injuries received in the performance of his duty. His home was at Maplewood, New Jersey.



## ONE OF A FAMOUS SQUADRON

Edmond Charles Clinton Genet, Lieutenant in the Lafayette Escadrille, was the first American to die under the Stars and Stripes in the present war in open combat. Mr. Genet enlisted in the Foreign Legion in 1915 and later was transferred to the aviation section, where he did gallant service. He was born in New York and was educated at Mount Pleasant Academy at Ossining-on-Hudson.

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FAR up on the crest of a tidy little mountain in northern New Hampshire may be found

a sturdy bungalow, which is the summer retreat of a noteworthy American—an American who has grown as steadily and as surely in popular esteem during the past decade as any other figure in public life. He owns the bungalow and he owns the mountain. Down, in a neighboring valley is the farm upon which he was born and raised. It is only a little way, in actual distance, between the two; but it was a far-flung trail that led John Wingate Weeks, the country lad, away from that farm to win his way in the world, and brought him back, not so very long ago, to his mountain retreat, a man of means and a United States Senator.

Senator Weeks didn't have to wait until he was an old man to return to his native town, a success. He went far, but he went fast, once he struck his stride. It is a fascinating thing to find a man who, through his own efforts, has attained at fifty-seven a personal prestige and a material comfort which are ordinarily the fruits of a lifetime's endeavor, and who still feels that he has the better part of his life to live. His mental attitude at the present moment is not materially unlike his attitude on the day he left the farm. He still has his way to win, in his own estimation, and he intends to win it. He isn't through. He has just begun.

It isn't more money that Mr. Weeks wants, now. He has enough. I know that, because I heard him discussing that question only a few days ago. He told a friend that he had long ago become a philosopher on the question of money. The more money one acquires, he said, the more troubles one has. "The war," he concluded, "is taking about forty per cent. of my income this year, by taxation and otherwise. If it leaves me just enough to live on, I shall be perfectly satisfied." He meant it, too, because he stopped trying to make money when he entered the United States Senate. He severed every business connection that he had built up in his earlier life, so that he could devote his entire time to public affairs. He is no longer a broker. He is no longer a banker. He is body and soul a public servant, and he devotes all his time, and a considerable share of his private means, to the fulfillment of his task.

Senator Weeks was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, last year, on the Republican ticket. But that wasn't because he was merely ambitious for position. It was simply because a large number of men and women with whom he had come in contact in his varied public activities wanted him to be President, and because he felt that he was capable of holding down the job.

He has been through many mills, and he has learned a lesson from each. He has been an officer in the Navy. He has been a successful business man. He has seen long service in Congress. He knows the financial and postal problems like a book. He is an authority on the Army. His views and deeds have appealed to East and West alike. So he permitted his name to go before the Republican convention at Chicago last year, and he received 105 votes, on the first ballot, from twenty-five states—more than any other candidate, with the exception of Hughes.

"Was he disappointed?" a great many asked, when it was all over.

Not Senator Weeks. With a renewed feeling of gratitude and obligation to the country, he recorded those 105 votes in his memory-book, and went on about the public's business.

He is one of the men who are winning the war. That is why his bungalow in the New Hampshire mountains has been closed this summer, and why his constituents in the State of Massachusetts have come to think of him principally as a man who is "doing things down in Washington," rather than a person they know in the flesh. He goes home to vote, every once in a while—for they do a lot of voting in Massachusetts—but all of the rest of the time he has been voting under the big dome at the national capitol, voting for or against the countless propositions which have come before the House and Senate during the first six months of our war with Germany. Mostly he has voted "aye," for he is one of those Republican statesmen who believe that the Administration, in time of war, should be given practically everything it demands. But occasionally, when he has become convinced that its demands are not well founded, he has not hesitated to oppose it energetically.

# Men Who Are Winning the War

*Senator John Wingate Weeks, Whose Business Thoroughness Is a National Asset*

By MERCER VERNON



CLIVEDINE  
SENATOR JOHN WINGATE WEEKS

Who has saved the Government \$50,000,000 on one appropriation and while supporting the administration through thick and thin, sticks to figures, for he remembers that somebody must pay the bill

Senator Weeks is a veritable storehouse of practical facts and figures, and when he tells the Senators that they have been supplied with unreliable information, they listen to him, and not infrequently take his advice. An illuminating incident comes to mind: Congress had been asked to appropriate \$72,000,000 for the purchase of cavalry horses, for use abroad. It was a "lump sum" request—all requests, these days, are "lump sum" requests—without any adequate explanation of why the sum was needed. But it was a "war measure," and the request was favorably reported to the Senate. Somehow, though, the item looked extravagant to Senator Weeks. He had been told by the highest military authorities that cavalry wasn't being extensively used in modern warfare. He made further inquiry, and discovered that the War Department would be satisfied with about one-third of that amount. So he offered an amendment changing the figure from \$72,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and it was accepted, resulting in a saving to the Government of approximately \$50,000,000. Fifty millions of dollars isn't very much, in these days of nine ciphers, but it impressed Senator Weeks with the necessity for some sort of a body that would supervise the expenditures of the Government during the war. He introduced a resolution providing for the creation of a joint congressional committee to perform this task. It was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 54 to 30, but the Administration opposed it in the House and it has never come to a vote in that body.

But Senator Weeks is not all facts and figures. He has a knack of digging the humor out of his every-day environment. Although his wit is scarcely ever scintillating nor ever reaches a climax at which his auditors burst forth in roars of laughter, it is the sort that develops naturally out of human experience, and leaves you, at the end, with the feeling that the world is an amiable sort of place, after all. He smiles easily and often relates such stories as he recently told about himself and his colleague, Senator Lodge, for whose scholarly attainments he has the most profound respect. He and Lodge were attending a lecture, together, in which the speaker made liberal use of the word "stoicism"—except that he invariably pronounced it "stoic-ism".

"The first time he pronounced it that way," said

Senator Weeks, "I smiled, and looked at Lodge. But there wasn't a cloud on his brow. When the speaker repeated it, I again looked at Lodge. But never a frown. Finally I became worried. I began to wonder if I, instead of the speaker, had been mispronouncing that word all my life. As soon as I got home, I looked it up in the dictionary. I was relieved to find that the speaker had been in error. But I shall never understand how Lodge, the scholar, was able to listen to that all evening, and, never even knit his brow."

Senator Weeks is both a foe and an inspiration to the prohibitionists. In the State of Massachusetts they vote upon the liquor question every year, in every town and city. In his home town of West Newton, Senator Weeks has voted "dry," year after year, and West Newton can scarcely remember when it had a saloon within its borders. But when it comes to national prohibition through the means of a Constitutional amendment, Senator Weeks balks. If West Newton wants to stay "dry," that is West Newton's business; but it isn't West Newton's business if another town in another state wants to stay "wet." At least, that is the way Senator Weeks reasons it out, and that is why he will not vote for national prohibition. In New York City, a few weeks ago, he gave out an interview in which he said that, in his opinion, "liquor was on its last legs." A little later he voted to abolish the manufacture of grain-consuming liquors during the war. He followed that by supporting a measure to prevent the establishment of saloons in the vicinity of our military training camps. "Great work!" said the prohibitionists. But when the national prohibition amendment came before the Senate, he voted against it. The Senator never swallows an issue whole. He settles each phase of it upon its merits.

His name is a household word in thousands of American homes because of the position he took with regard to the drafting of married men. No member of the Senate worked harder than Senator Weeks to bring about the enactment of the selective draft law. Nor has any Senator done more than Senator Weeks to see that it has been administered fairly, and in accordance with the intent of Congress. When it came to his attention that a number of exemption boards were holding to service married men whose wives were "able to support themselves," he immediately called it to the attention of the President. He told him that it was bad economic policy to draft married men—especially those with families—as long as there were sufficient single men to fill their places. The President agreed and directed the Secretary of War to exempt married men with dependents.

One of the most interesting by-products of a national crisis is the development of men to meet that crisis. Under the grinding influence of war's demands, amiable old idols of peace times go tumbling down to oblivion, and new figures whose latent talents have at last been called into play appear upon the national horizon. Senator Weeks was a big man before the crisis arose, but he is more than that now. He is a national asset in a critical time. He is blessed by the fact that his work is congenial to him. He is doing now just exactly what he hoped to be able to do when he cut loose from private affairs and entered public life. He is devoting his entire time and energies to the great questions which concern the country. He is helping to "make America," by seeing to it that it is not un-made in the haste of war's preparation. He knows how to prepare without destroying. He doesn't mind being called an obstructionist when he insists upon orderly, substantial legislation even in the face of war. He has an idea that the winning of the war may eventually depend upon the stability of the country's industrial structure. He isn't counting upon the war ending in the spring. He doesn't know when it will end. But he is preparing for a long siege, and he insists that Congress shall legislate upon that basis. If a measure seems sound, he says scarcely a word. But if it looks ill-advised, he talks just as much as the other fellow. He isn't an orator; he talks sense. "He has the habit of success," that tells the tale.



"Let Your Money Fight; Buy Liberty Bonds."



# Getting the National Guardsmen



## INSTRUCTION IN RIFLE SIGHTING

The infantryman is the backbone of the army and his efficiency depends upon his ability to shoot when he gets the opportunity. Only exact knowledge of his gun

and constant practice will make him valuable on the firing line. The pictures on this page are of Camp Wadsworth where the New York National Guard is training.



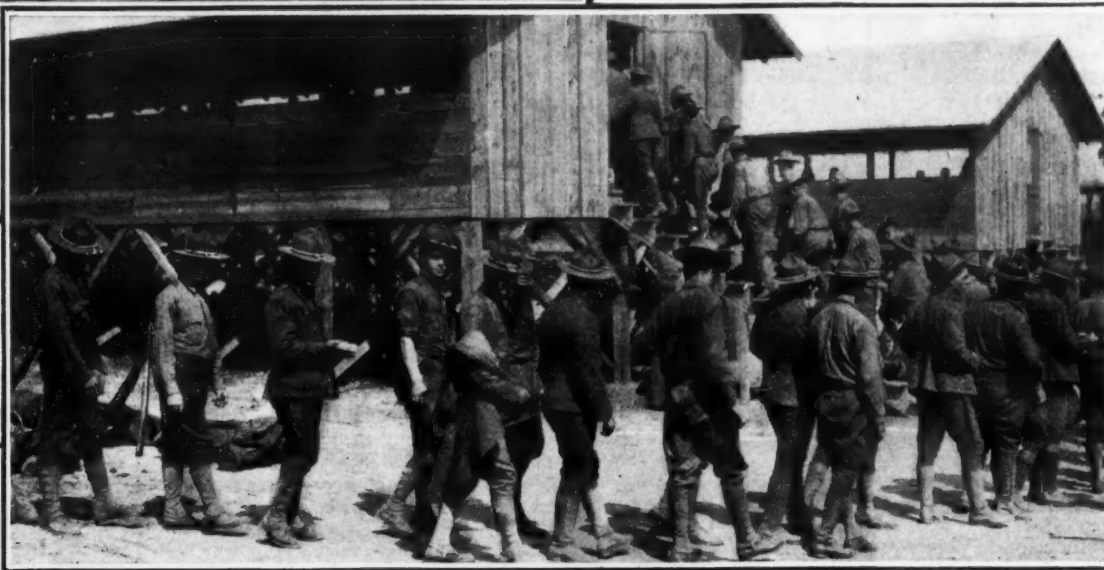
## THE SIGNAL CORPS AT WORK

The destruction of churches on the battle-front has been complete and is claimed by all belligerents at one time or another as a military necessity because of the use of the churches as signaling stations.



## INSTRUCTION IN MUSKETRY

"Musketry" is the name still applied to rifle fire, but there is about the same difference between the training of the modern soldier in the mechanics of the rifle and that of the musket "toter" of old wars as there is between the work of an artist and a calciminer.



## GOING IN TO MESS

Uncle Sam's dining-rooms for his boys may not give as complete and finished a service as the hotel back home, but the food, which most people agree is the main thing, compares most favorably with any the average menu card lists, and the soldier saves on tips which most every one also agrees is some saving.

## BOMBING

Members of the old 7th of New York are seen at the left learning to throw bombs over a breastwork. Apparently they are developing a method that combines baseball throwing with shot-putting.





# Ready for France

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE  
Staff War Photographer



## PRACTICING SIGNALING FOR THE FIELD

These men of the Tennessee National Guard in training at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., are using a company street as an instruction field in which to do signal work. The pictures on this page were taken by Mr. Hare at Camp Sevier, where the National Guards of Tennessee, North and South Carolina are at work.



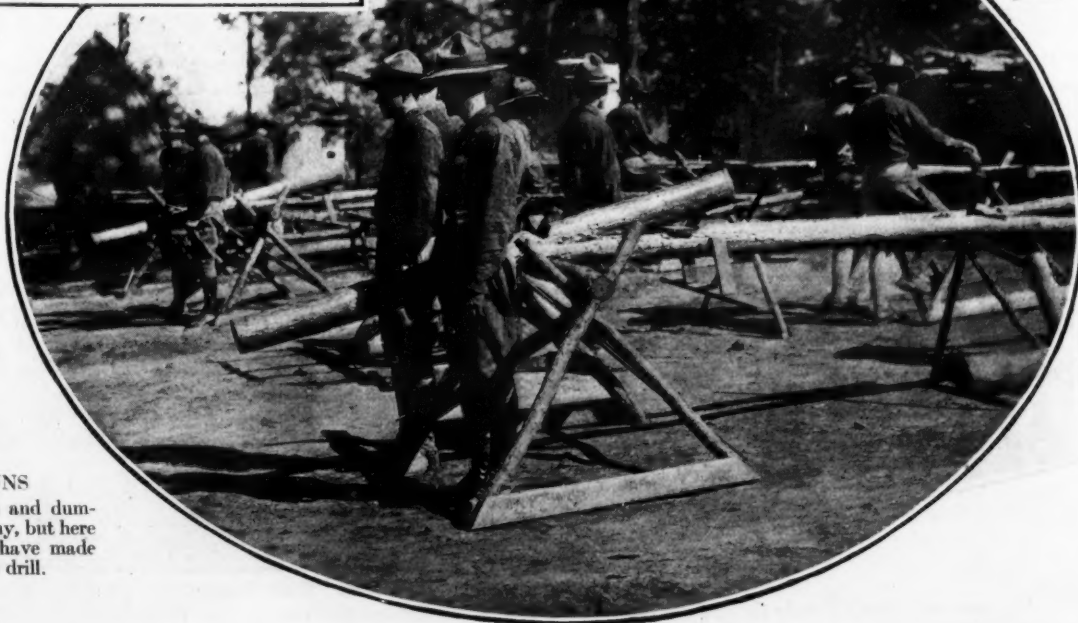
## TAKING NO CHANCES

Bayonet combat is dangerous work and the men seen here are having the experience without the danger. Even the use of scabbards and protective armor is not a certain protection against accident, but these two soldiers are playing a pretty safe game.



## ATHLETICS PLAY A PART

Every imaginable form of athletic exercise is used in the army to develop the men physically; wrestling is very popular and encouraged by the officers. In the various camps at least one hour of the day is given over to sports, usually the hour following lunch.



## ANOTHER USE OF DUMMY GUNS

Since long before the Trojan Horse camouflage and dummy guns have been employed against the enemy, but here are men of the North Carolina Artillery who have made dummy guns and caissons with which to drill.



# The Chaplain in War

By PAUL MOORE



THE BEEHIVE AND SOME OF THE BEES

At the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Chaplain Dickins, who has seen nineteen years in Uncle Sam's service, but has been at Philadelphia only nineteen months, has fourteen highly trained assistants, provided by different churches and organizations, to help him. They are all university men, volunteers, giving practically all their time to the

educational and recreational work, which varies from running motion picture and boxing competitions to conducting stores. About 1200 letters pass through the chaplain's hands weekly. All the navy yards and many of the army posts are poorly equipped in the matter of buildings and all the chaplains are seeking betterment.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—The chaplain is neither a fighting man nor a supply man, but in this war he has proved himself of great value in his relations with the individual soldier. Stories of his adventures under the most savage shell fire indicate that again and again he has shown himself as courageous as any officer or any private.

THE spiritual is not being overlooked in this war. If ever there was a war where some higher thought was needed to be brought to men's attention it is this one. That pervasive, dread, fatalistic suggestion of "if hit 'its yer, hit 'its yer" has to be overcome. From time to time reports have come of the deeds and influence of the clergy in the war, using that term to cover pastor and priest, of whatever nationality or sect.

Sir John French, in the Neuve Chapelle Dispatch, said: "I have once more to remark upon the duty, courage and contempt of danger which has characterized the work of the chaplains of the army throughout this campaign." And Harry E. Britten says there is no doubt that the "Padre"—he is of every faith—has made good in this war. He quotes a British general as saying a lot about the splendid work of the British chaplains, entirely oblivious of danger. "They are eager to play the game in the great combat against evil or do anything which lies in their power," says Britten.

And in times of peace the chaplain has just about the hardest position in the army. Your army cook has hard work—he fills a stomach, ergo, is desirable; your ambulance driver is part and parcel of the salvage corps of possible wrecked bodies; your this or that has a function in the great machine. But the chaplain! Though of officer rank, he is neither officer nor private—he is not a fighting man nor a supply man—he's



A CHAPEL AND PADRE AT THE FRENCH FRONT

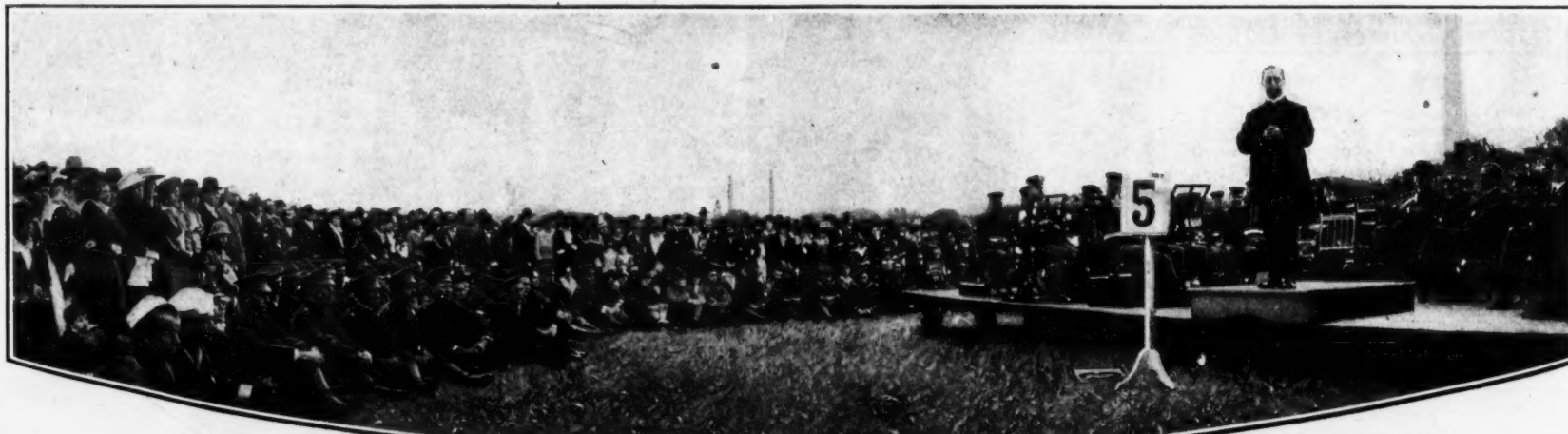
Among the French forces there are, it has been stated, 25,000 priests who have been "militarized." About 300 of these are chaplains. The others are stretcher-bearers, infirmarians, soldier-priests. A Vincentian, a stretcher-bearer in an infantry regiment, realizing that the officers having been killed the men were wavering, put himself at their head, and turned threatened rout to victory. The Abbe Remy has been mentioned for his "superb attitude on the battlefield." His encouragement electrified the men in an assault. Several Jesuits are mentioned by Barrés as having given examples of magnificent courage.

a "keeper of souls," and that's a rather vague thing. Many soldiers can't as quickly apprehend the import of "no cross, no crown," as they can "no cows, no cream"—a way a hit-or-miss compositor once set up those words.

If it is hard for a minister to make good in a regular pastorate it is infinitely harder for the chaplain, with more diversified work, and frequently with the indifference of his fellow officers to contend with in his efforts on behalf of the men. But the chaplain and his work is now being better understood. It is recognized that a courageous man and a "psalm singer" can be united in one person. "There was not a braver man in the regiment," said Roosevelt, when speaking of Henry A. Brown, the "Rough Rider Chaplain." "He was right there on the fighting line, tending the wounded, and when we went up that hill I caught him with a carbine in his hands."

Since this war broke out one American chaplain, Dr. H. R. Talbot, has been decorated by France for his fine work. Nearly all last winter he was at Verdun, and so worn out is he from its effects that he did not feel like telling me much. But in his own words I give later a wonderful picture of religion at the front. One British chaplain has won the Victoria Cross—Noel Mellish. He went with the Fusiliers into the thick of it. "That chaplain of ours—man, you should have seen him!"—such was the talk. What did he do? Chaplain Mellish went repeatedly backwards and forwards under continuous and heavy shell fire. The first day he brought in ten badly wounded men, and three were actually killed while he was dressing their wounds. Though his battalion was relieved, he kept on and brought in twelve more the next day; on the third day he took charge of a

(Continued on page 585)



FATHER CHIDWICK, "THE CHAPLAIN OF THE MAINE"

No name was better known in the Spanish-American war than that of Father Chidwick of the *Maine*, who is seen above leading a vesper service for soldiers and sailors on

the Ellipse back of the White House, Washington. Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt are behind him. At the extreme right is the Washington monument.



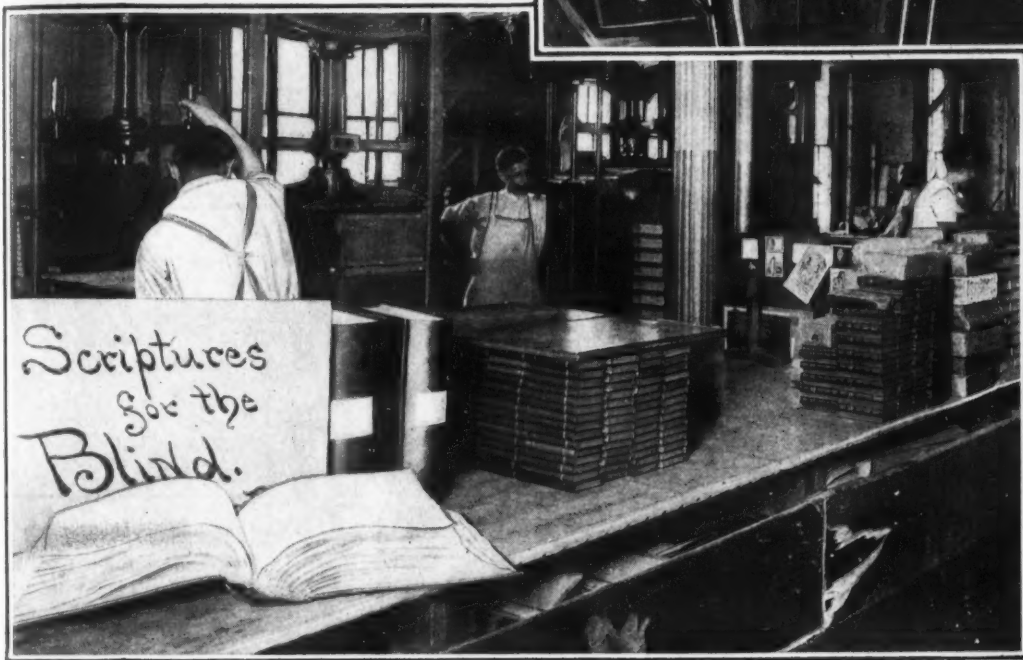
# Making a Million Bibles For the Army and Navy

Exclusive Photographs for LESLIE'S  
From Gilliams Service



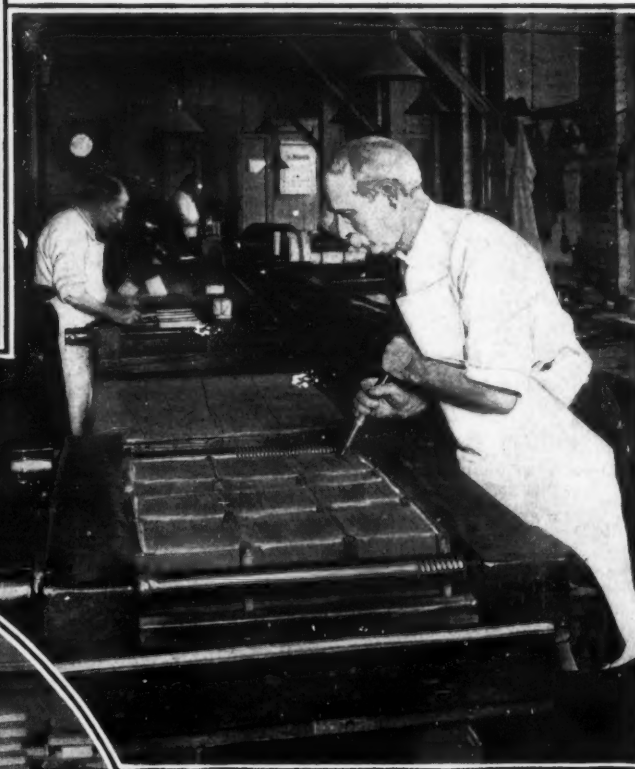
## CUTTING THE PAGES FOR A MILLION BIBLES

At the declaration of war the American Bible Society held several rush meetings to decide how to deal with the national crisis. The members have proved since that the Society was "prepared" to cope with the situation and provide Bibles for 1,000,000 soldiers and sailors. A hundred thousand New Testaments were at once presented to the National War Council, and now the presses are running sixteen hours a day so that a similar number may be delivered monthly until the order is complete. The work of cutting and folding the loose sheets of India paper used for the Bibles goes on steadily. The books are bound in khaki.



## BINDING AND FINISHING BIBLES FOR THE SOLDIERS

It is said that the demand for Bibles has become so great since the declaration of war that 5,000,000 copies could be sold if they could be found. In making Bibles for the blind, great care must be taken to make every Braille impression absolutely perfect.



## GILDING THE LEAVES

In spite of the shortage of gold leaf the Society is determined that these books shall be finished in the best style. The gilding is a process requiring much skill and experience. The cost of the gold leaf required for a million Bibles, even of the small size supplied to the Army and Navy, runs into many thousands of dollars. Since May 1, 400,000 Bibles have been printed and distributed among the soldiers and sailors.

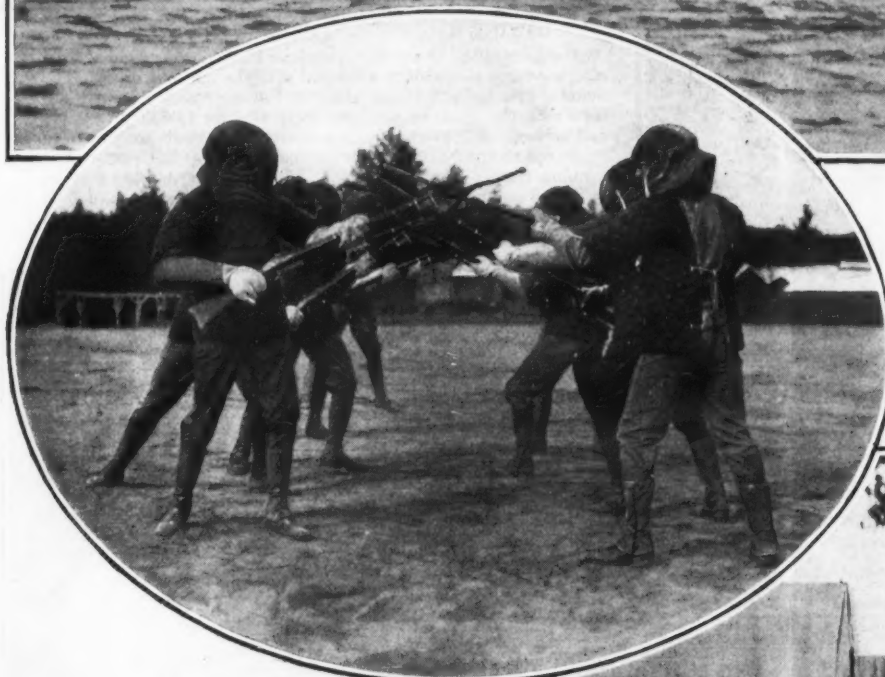
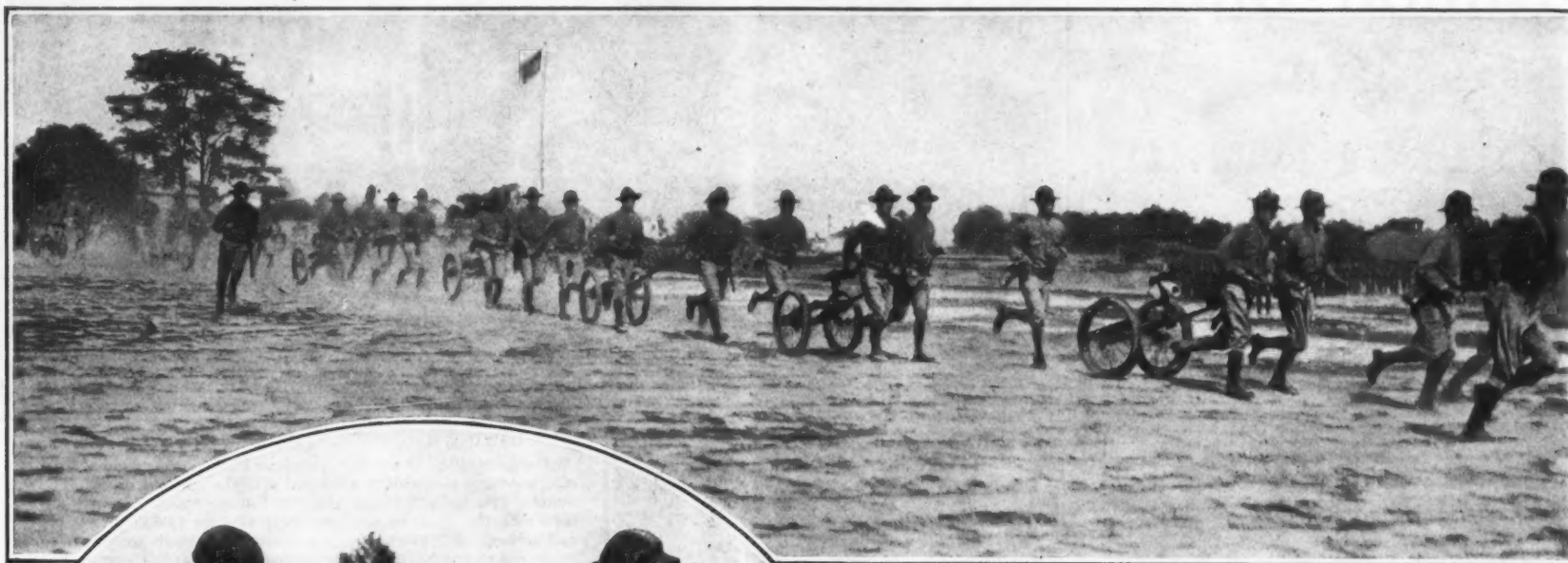


## READY FOR PACKING

In the stockrooms of the American Bible Society stand long stacks of bound and finished Bibles ready to be sent to the different cantonments for distribution. Not one of these Bibles will be sent out to a soldier until one of these girls has examined it minutely for errors or imperfections.

# Fast Work for the Marines

Exclusive Photographs for LESLIE's from the Marine Publicity Bureau



## A NEW GUN CARRIAGE

The 14,000 marines in training at the Marine Corps cantonments at Quantico, Va., and Port Royal, S. C., are proud of this new type of gun carriage, the invention of two Marine Corps officers, and one of the first contributions of the corps to modern war equipment. It is said to be the most practical form of carriage and is so light that it can be easily drawn over all obstacles by two men, yet at the same time it is strong enough to withstand steady and protracted service. Training almost duplicates service in France, and the grounds have every variety of trench, dug-out, wire entanglement and gun emplacement and instruction in the art of "camouflage" is also given. After three weeks' service at the detention camp recruits are sent to the maneuver camp and target range, then to the main cantonment and finish training at the main station.

## "EIGHTY DAYS AROUND THE WORLD"

Jules Verne didn't know that the title of his popular story would become a slogan in the great Liberty War. The Marines at Paris Island, S. C., apply that phrase to their period of training, which consists of five stages covering 75 or 80 days. For bayonet practice at most camps dummies are used, but not so at the marine training camps. But every precaution is used to prevent injury by accident.



## A MODERN "SPOTLESS TOWN"

No spring nor fall housecleaning is required; every day is cleaning day and the result is ideal. Never was such precaution given to keeping "the bugs" of all disease on the run. Even greatest precaution is taken against colds, grippe and tonsillitis. An applicant for admission to the Marine Corps is not accepted with enlarged tonsils, as tonsillitis is regarded as the base of other diseases.

## THEY LOOK HARMLESS BUT—

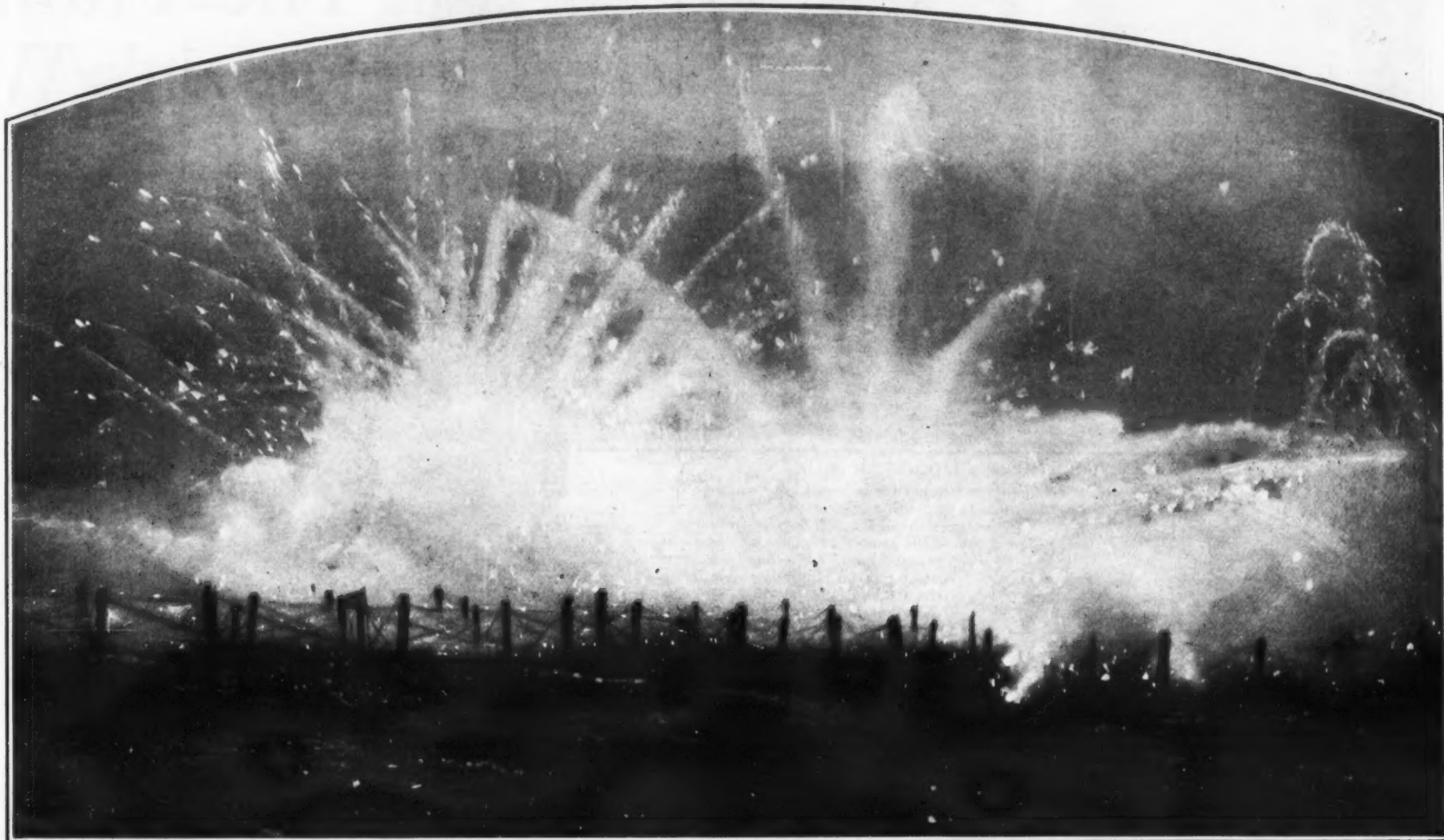
This sturdy bunch of boys looks peaceful enough, but the marines are noted for their fighting spirit. Confederate veterans are teaching the boys at Quantico Camp their battle cries of Civil War days. At Port Royal, S. C., where the Paris Island cantonment is, swimming can be enjoyed almost any day.





# The Wall of Fire

Exclusive Photograph for LESLIE's, Copyright Underwood & Underwood



## NIGHT BARRAGE SET UP BY THE GERMANS FOLLOWING AN ALARM

This pyrotechnic display over No Man's Land is caused by a barrage of incendiary bombs, thrown against the French lines. Originally the barrage was a wall of shell fire thrown against an advancing enemy with such regularity that troops could not pierce it,

but its use has been broadened so that four or five barrages are often in operation at once. Barrages are used to prevent an enemy's advance or retreat or the bringing up of reinforcements, and also for protection of troops advancing to the attack.

# The Italians Bomb Trieste

Exclusive Photographs for LESLIE's from Kadel & Herbert



Here are two of the most remarkable photographs of an air raid ever reproduced. An Italian aviator flying over the water front at Trieste has just released three bombs, seen near the center of the picture a moment after they began to fall.



The airman has photographed the explosion of the bombs seen in the picture at the left. While the speed of his plane has carried him well beyond the point at which the first picture was taken, the scenes are virtually the same.



#### RECRUITS FOR THE REGIMENTS OF WOMEN

Too many women have been sent to prison for political offences in Russia for it not to be expected that they should play a great part in recent events. In the midst of the confusion of the revolution women began to drill in the streets of Petrograd. If men would not fight, they would. The daughter of an admiral served in the ranks, while the commandant was the wife of a Siberian peasant. Above are women hurrying to enlist.



#### THEY LOOKED LIKE SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

With their breeches and close-shaven heads the girls in the regiments look like schoolboys. A girl volunteer was introduced by the Colonel to his regiment, who gave a ball in her honor. The soldiers danced long and furiously in the broiling sun.



## The Training and Russia's Warring

Exclusive Photographs by DONALD C. War Photographer, of the Famous "Ba  
Organized by the  
When the Cause of  
Sinking Before the



#### THE WOMEN'S ZEAL UNDOUBTED

Though their zeal was taken lightly at first, very real now is the respect every Russian feels for the women

soldiers. They are seen here training, some in uniform, others in street dresses.

#### FROM 10 TO 37

The success of Mme. Botchkareva's Battalion of Death started other women's regiments all over Russia, drilling in Moscow, Kiev and Odessa. They have even offered—and Kerensky has accepted the offer—to train

a crew for a bat  
the ages of 18 a  
come, saying a  
It is better to d



#### MUSKETRY PRACTICE

Training is constant and vigorous, and the women have no illusions as to the seriousness of their purpose,

or what they v  
There is somet



# ning and Life of Warring Women

s by DONALD C. THOMPSON, Staff  
of the Famous "Battalion of Death"  
Women of Russia  
Liberty Was Fast  
Attacks of Anarchy



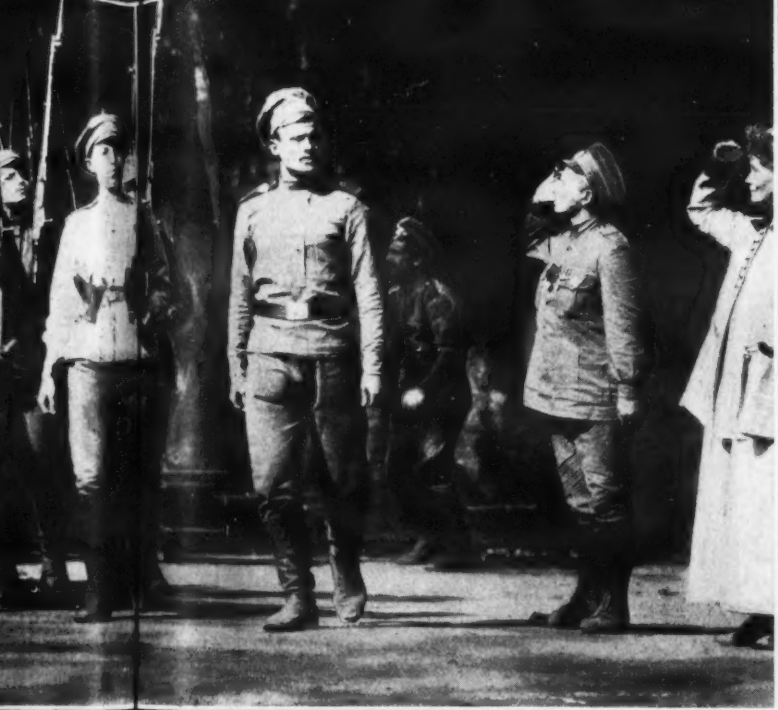
THE FIRST DETACHMENT—THE BATTALION OF DEATH

"The Battalion of Death," these first 200 girls called themselves. Under the command of Mme. Botchkareva, they trained, drilled and exercised in Petrograd. They wore full men's uniforms, carried rifles, and cropped their hair. Theirs was serious work, for each girl carried with her a dose of cyanide of potassium. They had vowed that never would they be taken prisoners alive.



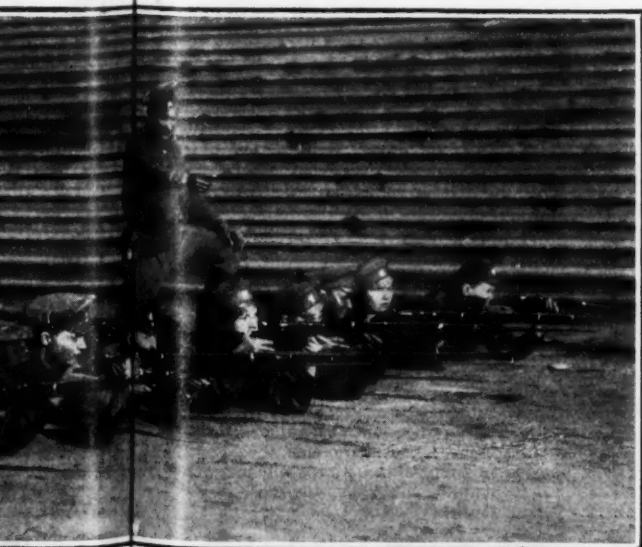
THEY CAN THROW A COSSACK

A regiment of a thousand girls is training in Petrograd now, under supervision of instructors from the Guards, and they are not spared the hardship of a soldier's discipline, not even in their play allowed to be too gentle. Wrestling keeps them fit



FROM 18 TO 37

on of Death over Russia, they have even fer—to train a crew for a battleship. Recruits are enrolled between the ages of 18 and 37. From all over the country they come, saying as one girl did, "I have no children. It is better to die with my husband."



MUSKETRY PRACTICE

women have their purpose, or what they will find in the trenches at the front. There is something almost savage in their courage.



THESE WOMEN TOOK 100 PRISONERS

Girls like these aroused the admiration of the world when they faced German guns on the eastern front.

The Russian army was disorganized, but the women fought fiercely, and captured enemies.

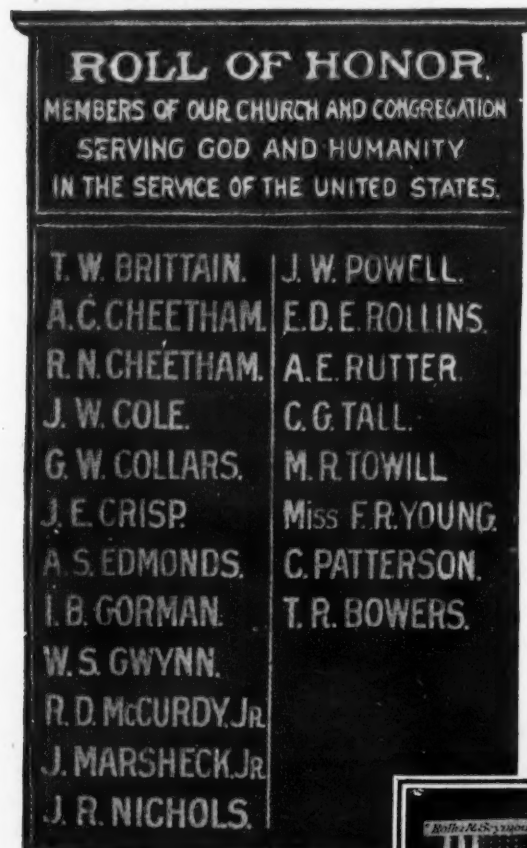


# For Those Who Serve



## ESQUIMALT'S ROLL OF HONOR

The residents of the old naval base of Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, have raised this monument in honor of the men it has given to the Empire, and in memory of those who have been killed.



## ROLL OF HONOR

MEMBERS OF OUR CHURCH AND CONGREGATION  
SERVING GOD AND HUMANITY  
IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

T. W. BRITTAIN.	J. W. POWELL.
A. C. CHEETHAM.	E. D. E. ROLLINS.
R. N. CHEETHAM.	A. E. RUTTER.
J. W. COLE.	C. G. TALL.
G. W. COLLARS.	M. R. TOWILL.
J. E. CRISP.	Miss F. R. YOUNG.
A. S. EDMONDS.	C. PATTERSON.
I. B. GORMAN.	T. R. BOWERS.
W. S. GWYNN.	
R. D. McCURDY, JR.	
J. MARSHECK, JR.	
J. R. NICHOLS.	

### TABLET TO MEN IN SERVICE

These twenty names are in either the army or navy or connected with Red Cross work. The First Baptist Church of Baltimore, Md., wishing to make some acknowledgement of what these men of the church are doing, voted at a regular business meeting of the church to erect a tablet in a conspicuous part of the church. On September 30 a special service was held and the tablet was unveiled.

## Whitney's Honor Roll

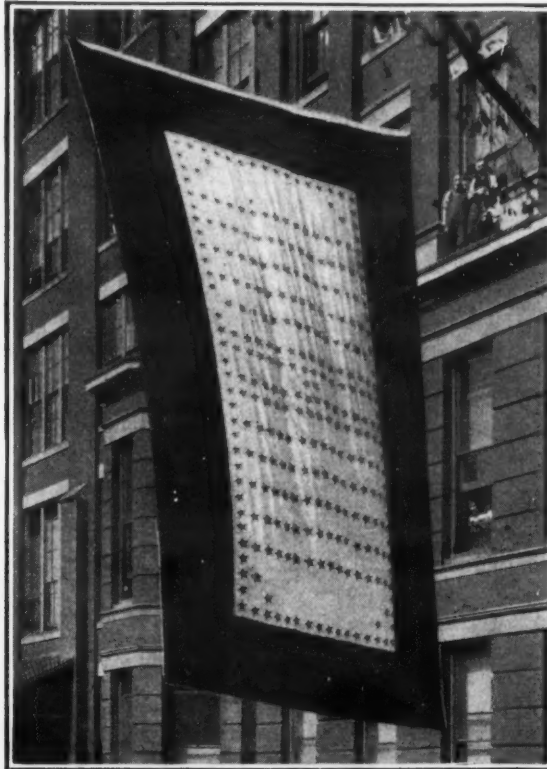
Below is a list of the brave boys of Whitney, who, through love for country, have "gone to the front" to defend you and me against that common enemy of mankind—The German, Turkish and Hungarian Armies

HOWARD WOFFORD McCRAVY, (1st. Lieut. Field Artillery)  
ROBERT D. DILLARD, (Coast Artillery)  
ROBERT E. BISHOP, (Coast Artillery)  
NEIL CLIFFARD, (Coast Artillery)  
FRANK ISREAL, (Infantry)  
GARLAND MORGAN, (Infantry)  
GROVER C. GOLDEN, (Infantry)  
J. HARRISON MORGAN, (American Forces in France)  
CLYDE MURKET, (Infantry)  
Fred Zimmerman, (Hospital)

The above boys have VOLUNTEERED to fight for us. Let us not forget them.

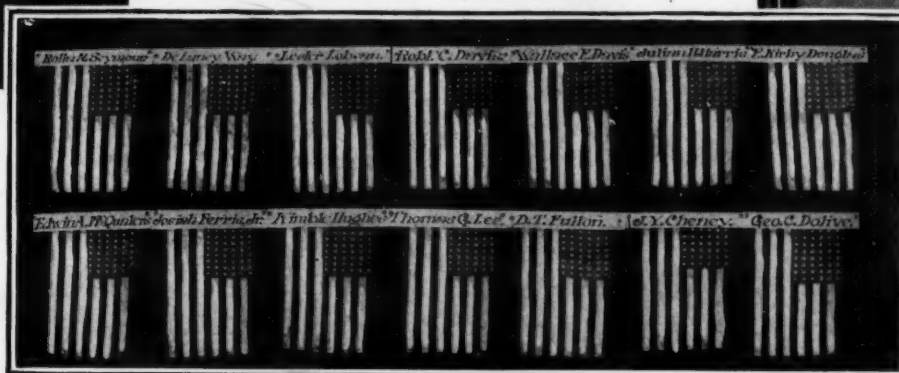
### THE SPIRIT OF THE SMALL TOWN

Whitney, S. C., a cotton mill town of 800 inhabitants, is proud to print this list of boys who have left to serve in the American forces. This notice is placed in the church and in the school.



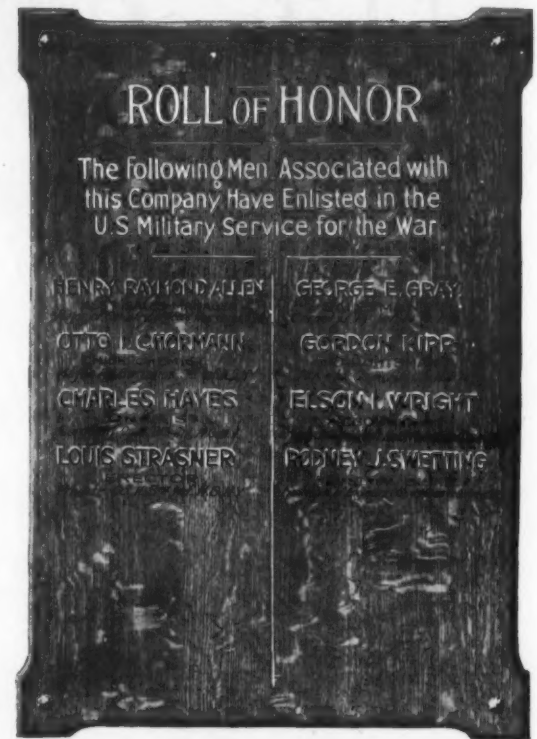
### A STAR FOR A MAN

The White Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, draws down this flag every night to add new stars signifying that new men from its employ have enlisted. Already there are 300 stars, and there is still room for 200 more. Every noon the factory band gives concerts beneath the flag.



### FLAGS IN HONOR OF THOSE AT THE FRONT

Whatever fortune may hold for him at the front each man from the Presbyterian Sabbath School at Orlando, Fla., has a silk flag waiting for him in the Sunday school room at home. Above each flag is printed the name of the man it is intended to honor. The Sunday school authorities feel convinced that the first flags did much to stimulate other men to enlist.



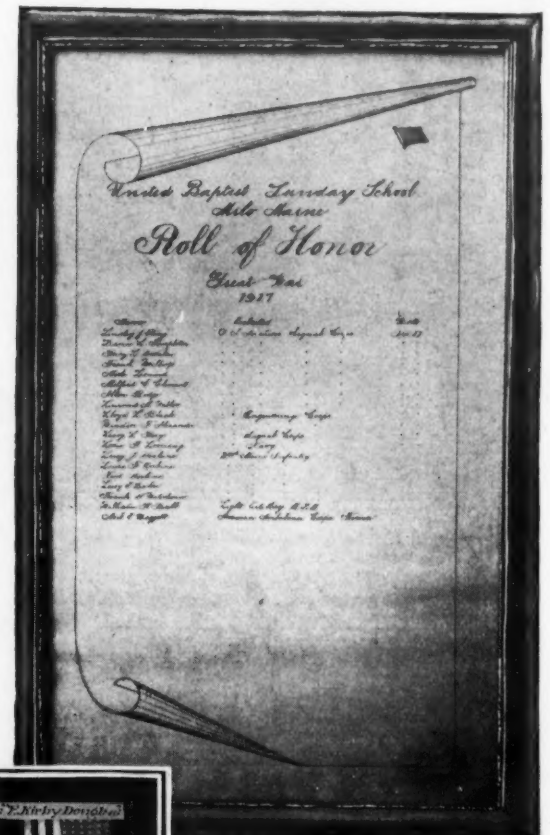
## ROLL OF HONOR

The following Men Associated with this Company Have Enlisted in the U.S. Military Service for the War

HENRY RAYMOND DALLY	GEORGE E. GRAY
OTTO L. GORMAN	GORDON RIPP
CHARLES HAYES	ELSON WRIGHT
LOUIS STRASNER	RODNEY J. SMYTHING

### ONE KIND OF HONOR ROLL

Business firms, clubs and churches are publishing lists of their men who enlist in the national service. The Pfaudler Company of Rochester, N. Y., has had the names of its men serving the country carved on a wooden tablet.



### THE WAR IN MAINE

The war has worked serious havoc with the memberships of Sunday school classes. The "Goodfellows" class of the United Baptist Sunday School of Milo, Maine, (one of the banner classes) has lost nineteen from its former membership of forty. All the men enlisted within ten days of the declaration of war, and all are under twenty-three. Eight of the men, too, enlisted in the Aviation Corps which has the reputation of being the most dangerous service the war offers.

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## The Chaplain in War

(Continued from page 578)

party of volunteers and once more returned to the trenches to rescue the remaining wounded. No, the chaplain is not just a talker.

Uncle Sam has a small army of chaplains in his army, navy, congress and Federal prisons. What they have done in the past assures us that every man of them will do his part in the thing we have taken in hand. I must confine myself in this article to the army and navy chaplains, and not half of their glory can I tell.

Chaplain Henry Swift was wounded in action at San Juan and mentioned for bravery there, as also at the Siboney post hospital, where he contracted yellow fever while administering to those victims of the great epidemic in Cuba.

Chaplain Walter Marvine did heroic work at the relief of the siege of Pekin, where he was charged with the identification and burial of our soldiers who died in China.

Chaplain Cephas Bateman won the confidence of the Moro dattos and gained information never before imparted to an American.

Chaplain David Fleming stood guard, when Manila was taken, over wounded Spaniards and with a pistol held at bay a crowd of Filipinos intent upon killing.

George D. Rice has been the only United States army chaplain to receive a medal of honor in America in recent years. This was "for devotion to the wounded and assisting them from the firing line" at Fort Bryan, Mindanao. But he was also honorably mentioned for "absolute and fearless devotion to duty in administering to the wounded under heavy fire."

It was an American chaplain that once told a piece of his mind to the Emperor of Germany. I should correct that—he wrote it. But that does not matter. It's the sentiment he expressed to which I wish to call attention. When a young man the Emperor made a speech in which he approved of duels, declaring that they made men brave. Chaplain McCabe wrote and told the Emperor of the 122nd Ohio. "Not one of these boys ever fought a duel," he said. "The American soldier needs nothing brutal to make him brave." And he continued: "Call the boys from the farm, the office, the shop; unfurl the old flag above their heads and let the band strike up the music, and in six months you have a conquering regiment of soldiers of the Republic. That is the kind of regiment we have in the 122nd Ohio."

The German Emperor to-day is accompanied by a chaplain wherever he goes. With him goes the imperial banner, orange, black embroidered with a cross and bearing the words "God with us." He is religious. But what a world of difference between his kind of religion and Chaplain McCabe's! Both are sincere in their beliefs, let us agree, but the one sees only the God of War, while the other has penetrated into the heart of religion and has learned that to love your neighbor as yourself is the center and circumference of the Great Commandment.

Stonewall Jackson was greatly interested in providing his army with chaplains. All he cared for was that the man was an earnest worker. A Presbyterian minister, in describing a service held in the general's camp, said: "So we had a Presbyterian sermon, introduced by Baptist services, under the direction of a Methodist chaplain, in an Episcopal church. Was not that a beautiful solution of the vexed problem of Christian union?" It is a working basis, if not a solution. It is worth while mentioning, too, that Stonewall Jackson was wont to play the part of usher at the

camp church, with J. E. B. Stuart and Robert E. Lee in the congregation.

Field-Marshal Haig is another Christian commander who is in deep sympathy with the religious work of the army, and the two men he admires most of all military leaders are Jackson and Stuart. Haig goes off every Sunday possible to a little field church just back of the firing lines. When he was in South Africa, in the Colenso operations, he was once asked by some officers, in a bantering kind of way, whether he had lost anything in the engagement. "Yes," he replied, "my Bible!"

In no other war has there been anything like the amount of altruistic labor for the welfare of the men in uniform. President Wilson has appointed a War Commission headed by Raymond Fosdick, which has mapped out on a large scale recreation and entertainment. The Y. M. C. A. has raised a fund of \$3,000,000 and is proceeding to double it to aid in the good work of making things more pleasant for the boys. The Knights of Columbus are raising \$3,000,000 to put into their social work for the benefit of the Catholic boys in the camps.

Just at present the biggest work of Uncle Sam's little army of chaplains is with his big new army-in-the-making. As yet comparatively few of our chaplains have "gone across," except those of the fleet, and fewer still have had opportunity for displaying anything of the heroic. Mr. Rudyard Kipling once wrote that single men in barracks do not turn into plaster saints. The same remark may be applied to men who live in camps, here or abroad, where life runs by routine, under strict disciplinary conditions. They have not ceased to be men because they have become soldiers. Of course, humanizing and uplifting influences are needed. Here is work for the church, and the official chaplain should be the radiating center of it.

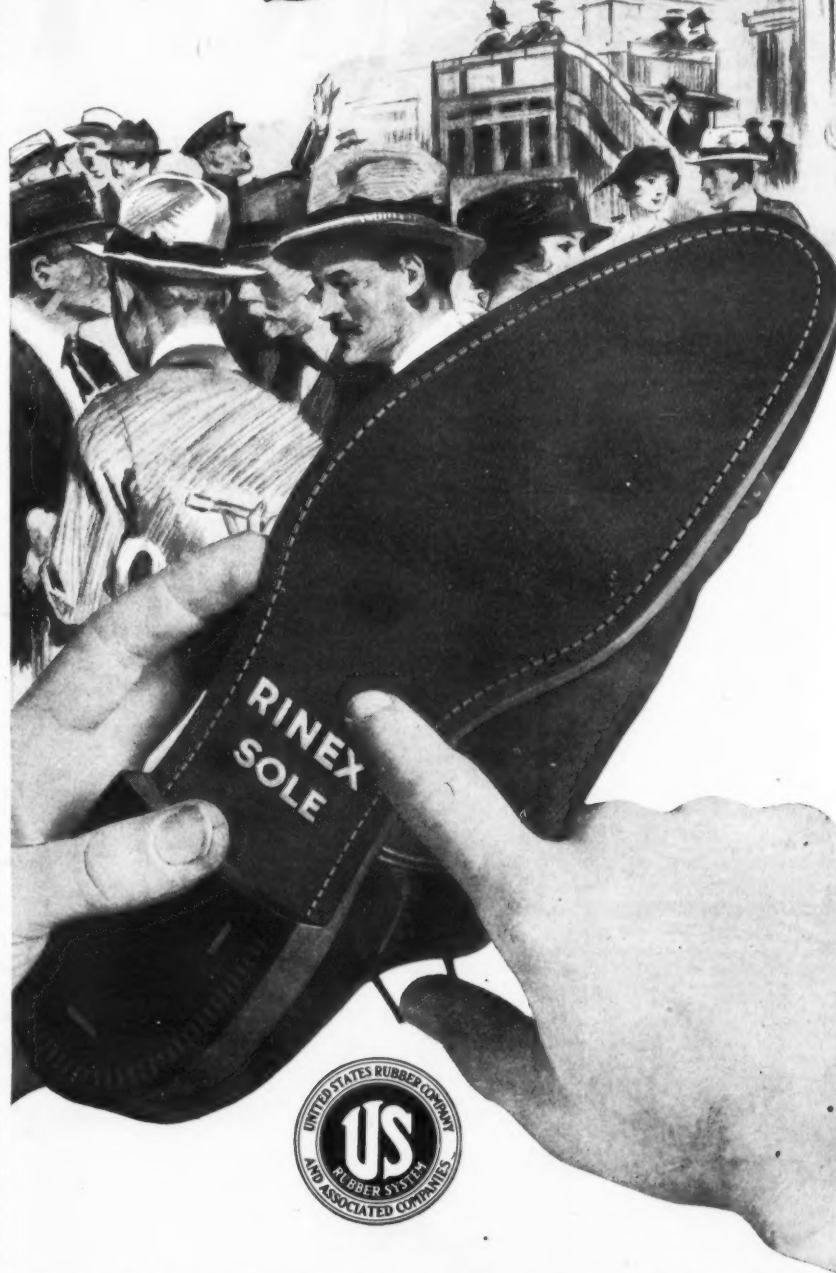
At the beginning of the present war there were 31 chaplains in the army. It is very generally conceded that the spiritual and moral welfare of the vastly increased army and navy entering upon a task they have never before faced is immensely important. To their credit be it said that Secretaries Daniels and Baker have themselves manifested an eagerness to protect our forces from all that may be evil and to foster all that may contribute to their good. So the chaplain force is being largely increased. The new army is to have 36 permanent Protestant white chaplains and 20 Catholics. In addition there are to be 128 temporary chaplains—77 Protestant, white, 5 colored, and 46 Catholics.

Up to war time the Navy had 40 chaplains. Eighteen of these have been appointed since 1914. There are 30 Protestants. The force at the time of the writing of this article numbers 75, of which 18 are Catholics. As the enrollment in the Navy is expected to reach 200,000 men shortly its total number of chaplains will be at least 150. Captain Frank Thomson has had thirty years of service. Captain Carroll Wright twenty-eight, and Captain Gilbert Isaacs twenty-six.

The Catholic chaplains' work is under the direction of the Rev. Louis O'Hern. The chaplains are selected by the bishops. Both Protestants and Catholics feel that not a sufficient number of chaplains has been provided. The act of Congress of 1916 specifies that there shall be one chaplain to each regiment of cavalry, infantry, field artillery, and engineers, but for the coast artillery there is one for every 1200 men and in the navy for every 1250 men. The Knights of Columbus will defray the expenses of supplementary Catholic chaplains that will be needed.

(Continued on page 587)

# Rinex Soles



Rinex Soles have more than made good. They are bearing the tread of millions. They have proved by actual wear on countless shoes, the promises made when Rinex was given to the World.

In these days of rising costs, when economy and conservation have a new meaning, it is more important than ever to insist on having Rinex Soles. Ask for Rinex on the new shoes you are buying for Fall and Winter wear. Rinex toughness will resist the severity

of frozen ground and icy pavement. Rinex waterproofness will protect your feet from dampness and cold. Rinex flexibility gives ease and comfort even in heavy shoes. If you have old shoes with uppers good for further wear, have them resoled with Rinex. Look for the name stamped in the shank of every pair—it is your guarantee of genuineness, your promise of value from the world's largest rubber manufacturers.

All Rinex Soles are the same quality. There is only one Rinex.

## United States Rubber Company

Sole and Heel Department, 1790 Broadway, New York

60 High Street, Boston

# The Soldier and his Teeth

## On Active Service.

### Belgium

The Kolynos Co.,  
New Haven,  
Conn., U. S. A.

I received a tube of your Kolynos Dental Cream through a friend of mine a few weeks ago and it is the best thing that I have tried yet. Can I get your cream through a druggist in England as it is nearer for us than to send to U. S. for it?

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) A. R. M.  
Lieut. 12th Battery, 3rd  
Brigade, Canadian Field  
Artillery, 1st Canadian  
Division, B. E. F.

102 Rotton Road,  
Edgbaston,  
Birmingham.

Dear Sirs:—

I am sending you a little account of how Kolynos was used in a far different way than usual, by my brother, a soldier on the Peninsula. In each parcel we always enclosed a tube of Kolynos.

He landed soon after the first lots, and water was still very scarce, they had none at all, except that kept for emergency in their bottles, which they had strict orders not to touch.

Then they were ordered to charge the enemy!

Just before, by a happy inspiration, he pulled out his tube of Kolynos, and with aid of saliva washed it well around his mouth.

This acted better than water. He was so pleased that he passed it 'round to his pals, who were all done up. They, too, used it to the last squeeze, and gave three cheers for "Butler and his tube!"

(Signed) W. BUTLER.

No. 27 General Hospital  
Abassieh, Cairo.

Gentlemen:—

Please accept my warmest thanks for samples of Kolynos received today. It is a great boon to soldiers on active service to receive a tube of your dental cream, as often there is great difficulty in obtaining such necessities when in the field.

With many thanks,  
Believe me,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) E. B. A.  
(Lieut. R.A.M.C.,  
Dental Surgeon.)

The  
Kolynos  
Co.  
New Haven,  
Conn., U. S. A.

Please send a free trial  
tube of Kolynos Dental Cream

to:

(Name) .....

(Address) .....

(Fill in this coupon and mail it at once for your friend or yourself)

There are between 45,000 and 46,000 Dentists in America, many of whom have been Preparing the Teeth of the American Soldiers for the Stress of War. Over 39,000 of the Profession in the United States have Recommended Kolynos.

WHILE America is providing herself with the teeth of war, every man who has been given the privilege of serving her has already found how necessary it is to put his own munition plant in order.

If you are permitted to serve your country in its Army or Navy, your teeth and your mouth must be in good condition. Diseased teeth cannot deal with Army rations under the strain of a hard campaign.

When you get among military men on the other side, you will learn quickly what the British and French troops have learned—that one of the greatest boons on the march, in the camp and in the trench is that efficient, antiseptic, refreshing dental cream, Kolynos—one of the best known American products in Europe.

It is recognized as the one dentifrice which perfectly cleanses the teeth and also acts as an antiseptic and germicide. It leaves the entire mouth and throat in a sweet, clean, refreshed and sanitary condition, and this healthful condition endures for hours.



"The Kolynos Drill"  
A British News Artist's Conception

## Kolynos Dental Cream

Is the Dentifrice of the Trenches  
of the Field Hospitals and  
of the Battleships  
of the Leading Military Nations of the World

Over four-fifths of the entire dental profession in America and over three-fifths of the profession in England have used and recommended it in their practice.

In military hospitals, especially in base hospitals, where jaw and mouth wounds are numerous, and every precaution must be taken against infection, Kolynos is supreme.

As a soldier, on land or sea, keep Kolynos in your kit. It will be a friend in your hour of need. Brush your teeth with it systematically several times a day—preferably after meals and before taps.

We have supplied the British Expeditionary Force in France, on order, with hundreds of thousands of tubes of Kolynos. This is in addition to other hundreds of thousands of tubes sent to the men personally in their "parcels" from home, and great quantities used in the military hospitals in England. Include a tube in your next parcel.

The Kolynos Company  
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

4th Battn. Royal Scots,  
Attached 156th Brigade  
Machine Gun Company  
B. M. E. F.

Gentlemen:—

I happened to be in Port Said today, purchasing some articles to substitute articles lost some few days ago when we had rather a sharp brush with the enemy. Along with other things I purchased a new tube of my usual tooth paste, "Kolynos," and with it I received the enclosed card asking for the names of people to whom you would send samples of your tooth paste.

We are situated in the centre of the desert and Port Said, which is over 40 miles distant, is our nearest town, so it means both time and money for the average "Tommy" to get into town, and the majority of them can't afford the luxury.

You have no idea how much trouble we have out here with the men's teeth and I think a good deal of the trouble is caused by the men not having proper tooth paste. Furthermore, things out here are ever so much dearer than at home. Kolynos costs 1/6 out here.

Consequently I am taking the liberty of asking you if you could see your way to send out some of your samples to us here, and I need not mention that they will be appreciated far more than were they sent to people at home.

I hope you will not take this letter as presumptuous but I am really speaking in the interests of my men, knowing the power of Kolynos as I do.

I beg to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M. B.  
Lieutenant.



"Keep Kolynos  
in Your Kit"

If you have a son or an acquaintance who has entered the service, fill in his name and address in this Coupon and Mail it to us so we may provide him gratis with a trial tube, as we provide soldiers of Great Britain and France.

If you already know about Kolynos, do him the great service of buying him a half dozen tubes, at thirty cents each, at the nearest druggist, and send them to him. Don't neglect it.



# The Chaplain in War

(Continued from page 585)

Every one of the Catholic chaplains has asked for service abroad. Being unmarried they can do this the more freely. Of them, longest in service are Rev. T. P. O'Keefe, major, of the Fifth Cavalry, and Rev. E. E. McDonald, commander, on the New York. As a large number of Jews will be in the new army effort is to be made to take care of them, and a bill has been introduced for the appointment of "not to exceed twenty chaplains at large," the most of whom will be Jews that will travel from post to post.

Could there be a finer example of religious fraternity than this incident? A dying Catholic soldier mistook Rabbi Abraham Bloch for a priest and asked him for a crucifix. Having found one the Rabbi knelt by his side and held it before his eyes till they closed in death. A few minutes later the charitable rabbi was killed by a shell, breathing his last in the arms of a Jesuit, Father Jamin.

Dr. John Kilman, formerly pastor of one of the largest churches in Edinburgh, Scotland, has been acting as chaplain in the British army. His is an interesting experience of religion at the front. "Every vestige of artificiality is stripped off from the men as they are drawn close to the tremendous relations which are the bedrock of human life. I have met many atheists back of the base, where the fellows relax and have a safe time. But it is curious how their boasted atheism recedes as you approach the firing line. These men understand that death is not a final thing, but merely an incidental thing, and behind that parapet of death there lies a 'No Man's land' in which they will find new service. The curious thing about religion at the front is that it is mystical.

"In the tense train on his nerves the man begins to see strange things. I have met twenty or thirty cases, such as the strange 'White Christ' that goes through the ranks. One boy told me that when he was ordered over the parapet Christ appeared to him and told him to keep smiling, and said, 'As long as you keep smiling you are safe,' and he went into three hours of bayoneting work with a smile that must have been a more terrific thing than even his bayonet. He was never touched and believes to this day that Christ kept his word. Strange things are happening continuously. Make what you will of them."

M. Maurice Barrés, the French Catholic writer, whose indirect purpose is to emphasize that "sacred union" which is supposed to bind together French soldiers whose religious and political opinions differ, asks, speaking of the young soldiers of France, "Have you noticed that they speak constantly of God—that they pray?" They confess that it is something that makes them stronger.

The experienced chaplain knows that you can't measure many soldiers by the Sunday School patterns. One chaplain, taken from a college presidency, and put down on the border, was greeted one night, after a talk with the boys, by one of them in this fashion:

"Chaplain, that was a d— good talk. Any d— fool who would not listen to that ought to be put in the guard house!"

Dr. H. R. Talbot, back from France, and wearing a medal given him by the French government for bravery, told me of an early morning celebration of the Communion on Whitsunday last, which I wish to pass on in his own words: "The altar was in a field redolent with wild spring bloom, blown across by gentle breezes. The birds were singing like mad as they circled above us in the new-found sunshine. Nature was exquisitely at peace that morning as we gathered at the bidding of the Prince of

Peace to celebrate His Mysteries in the face of the mystery of men's struggle for the right to be free. As we knelt there on the buttercup-carpeted ground, at the edge of the French front, the Boches not more than a mile distant, the service proceeded to the accompaniment of the birds' chorus and the souging of the breezes in the grass, to the moment of the Elevation. At that instant when the Sanctus bell should have sounded and exactly accompanying the words 'This is my Body—broken for you; This is my Blood—shed for you,' came the crashing smash of four Boche shells. Strange music for the melody of that awful message. Yet not altogether out of place in the mixed harmony of the whole tragedy of life and death—and life again that is there enacted."

What must a chaplain know beside "preachin'?"

"Please, Chaplain, will you take charge of this letter?" That's a duty of a chaplain when a ship is going into action. Often the funny side of life mingles with the serious here. One youngster wanted a chaplain to send a letter to his mother, but "not unless I am killed, tomorrow, sir, for I've told her just how I died." Then there was the much-in-love boy who had a "keepsake." "My young lady gave it to me at home and if I am killed tomorrow, sir, I would like her to get it back." When told he was very foolish he asked why. "Because some other fellow will get her." "Oh, no, you don't know my young lady," was the quick reply.

Here are a few more extra chaplain's duties: He should know languages; he must be coached in "first aid"; he should have a course in court procedure from a lawyer, because many of the prisoners want the chaplain to defend them at court martial. Then the chaplain should quickly acquire all that is known in psychology of mental and moral defectives. For army regulations now require that all men accused of breaches of discipline be sent to the chaplain for examination in order that he may report any facts that should be known before sentence is fixed. So that great responsibility rests on the chaplain and he must be an expert authority on penology, criminology, and the latest that is known in the treatment of disordered characters.

The soldier and the sailor want a real man for chaplain, one without any yellow streak, one who practices more than he preaches. He must be human enough to make allowances, yet not be a compromiser with sin. His is a man's job for the best men we have. He must be one who appeals to men, a man who could take command of the company were the officers disabled. Keenly intelligent, red-blooded, thoughtful but cheerful, he must be a man who is on the side of democracy and who loves his Master. No officer will play a more vital part in the winning of the war than such a man.

As one widely experienced navy chaplain said to me, "we have as fine a body of Christian gentlemen in the chaplains' corps as could be gathered together. No longer is the chaplain the 'Holy Joe' or the 'Sky Pilot,' but he is the man that must make things go. His labors begin with the rise of the sun and end only when the shades of night and sleep come into his camp or ship. 'Chaplain Forward' is a man whose importance is of the greatest moment touching on the happiness, welfare and contentment of the men."

And in the fourth year of the war when the deadening influence of "what we are used to" is working, the chaplain is the most needed of all men in the forces. An army without a conscience is an army to be beaten. A world without a conscience is a world already destroyed.



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# Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



## THIS TRUCK IS NOT RUN LIKE A SUMMER HOTEL

A fleet of trailers may often be used advantageously, not necessarily to increase the carrying capacity of the truck, but to enable the latter to work 100 per cent. of its time by hauling one trailer while another is being loaded and while the contents of a third are being discharged.

## Is Your Truck an Asset or a Liability?

NO man runs a summer hotel from choice. He would make a year-round resort of it if the change in season did not render it impossible to secure a twelve-months' patronage. But the cooking facilities and the accommodations for help and patrons must be as great during the entire year as they are for the two or three months of the "season." In other words, interest on the investment, taxes and insurance payments continue for twelve months, while the return on the investment is obtainable only for about one-fourth of that time. To be sure the running expense ceases during the closed months, but the deterioration and other fixed charges continue the same; hence, the comparatively high rates for accommodations which must be charged during the short time that the hotel can be operated on a paying basis.

Do you operate your truck on the Summer Hotel plan? You do if you employ a five-ton truck to haul ten tons a distance of only a few miles and can find no paying work for the truck to do during the remainder of the day. Your depreciation continues to a certain extent, and your insurance, interest on the investment, and other fixed charges are the same whether the truck is idle or is carrying a paying load. It is not merely a matter of keeping the truck busy, for this could be accomplished by making more trips with only a third or quarter-capacity load. But such an arrangement would obviously be as inefficient as hiring a ten-thousand-dollar-a-year executive to do a day-laborer's work.

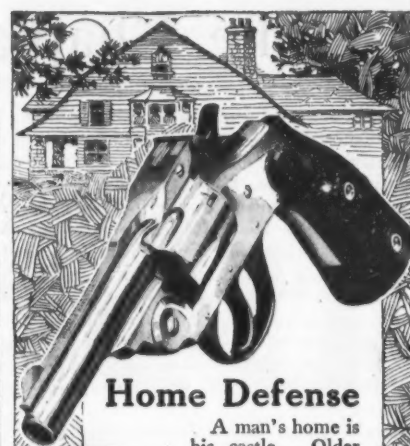
In general, if the nature of the load is such that it can be divided into smaller allotments, a business of this nature could much better employ a one or two-ton truck which would make a greater number of trips. Such a truck would be capable of higher speed, its gasoline, tire and other upkeep charges would be less and the initial investment represented so much lower that an appreciable amount could be saved on the interest paid.

However, such conditions can only be determined by a thorough analysis of the situation. For example, it is possible that a business employing a five-ton truck for its daily haul of but ten tons

is approaching such a stage of expansion that the full-time use of the truck at its rated capacity can be foreseen in a few months. Under these circumstances, it might prove more economical to invest in the larger truck which will be certain to furnish adequate service for a year or so, rather than to purchase additional smaller trucks as they are needed. The wisdom of such a course will depend upon the ease with which drivers can be secured and the nature of the work of each.

Inefficient as is the use of a five-ton truck for performing two or three-ton work, it is not one-half as costly as is even a moderate overload carried continually on any commercial vehicle. Overloading, as has been pointed out before in this Department, is the great evil of the average truck installation, and as soon as the rated capacity of a truck is exceeded, wear on tires, bearings and other mechanical parts increases out of all proportion to the excess load. It even happens that under certain conditions one truck may need to be much heavier and sturdier than another of the same capacity, used under less severe conditions. For example, the new standardized truck recently adopted by the United States Government for army purposes is said to weigh some one thousand pounds more than our ordinary commercial vehicles of equal capacity. This excess weight is applied to added strength of parts subjected to the increased strain caused by the vibration dependent upon travel over rough roads. Trucks which are not called upon to meet with such road—or roadless—conditions would be carrying an unnecessary dead weight of one thousand pounds were these army vehicles used in ordinary commercial service. Therefore, even though these United States army trucks are supposed to be the best, they are the best only for the purpose for which they have been produced and many trucks on the market, made with less care and with poorer materials, would out-perform them at the end of each month when the service records and costs per ton-mile are figured out.

The cost-keeping system which will take into consideration all of these



## Home Defense

A man's home is his castle. Older than the written law, older than society, is the law of self-preservation—your right to protect your own.

You owe it to your family to have a safe, friendly revolver in your house—just for the feeling of security it gives.

It isn't a question of bravery. It is something you should do for every-day mental comfort.

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THESE are brisk and burning times in art, in literature, in music and in life, as well as in politics and war; and Vanity Fair is doing its bit to make the times a good deal brisker and more burning. It is the avant courier, the drum major among America's forward-marching magazines.

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**Dancing:** All varieties of dances both wild and hot-house and their indoor, outdoor, rhythmic and ball-room exponents.

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Letter's 10-27-17

factors and which will include every other element affecting the cost of transportation will solve many a hauling problem and will show the operators where serious losses and leaks may be stopped. To devise a standardized system, however, is a difficult matter, for different methods, each of which may be mathematically correct, will vary as much as 20 or 30 per cent. in the hauling costs which they show. In view of this need, it is to be hoped that truck manufacturers' associations, as well as organizations composed of truck owners, will co-operate with a view to securing a standardized method of maintaining truck-operating costs, so that the truck owner may, at the expiration of a month's trial, be able to tell at a glance whether his system is operating as economically and efficiently as his investment would warrant.

There is one other item of truck maintenance, however, not included in the average cost-keeping system. This applies to the service rendered by the local dealer for the truck under consideration, or by the factory branch. Labor costs in such a service station may be the same as those in any public garage, but the greater familiarity of the mechanics with the particular make of truck for which their employer is agent enables work to be done much more efficiently. Of course, a truck is solely a business proposition and every day it is out of commission represents a total loss to its owner, and the ease with which spare parts may be obtained and replaced, is, therefore, of great importance. These considerations alone should be sufficient to decide a prospective purchaser in favor of one make of truck or of another, provided each bears a good reputation as to design and endurance and is made by a reputable company.

### Questions of General Interest

#### DANGER FROM GASOLINE FIRES

H. B. T.: What is the cause of the auxiliary gasoline tank heating up under the hood? Is it liable to explode? Gasoline is warmed from the heat of the engine. This serves to make the fuel more easily vaporized and increases the efficiency of the carburetor somewhat. There is no danger from fire so long as free gasoline does not come in contact with the flame or a spark. You could apply a flame to the gasoline tank itself without any danger until the metal was burned away or the gasoline leaked out. Gasoline vapor must be mixed with air in order to become inflammable.

#### ADJUSTING MAGNETO POINTS

A. A.: "How should the points of a magneto be adjusted?"

These points should present a smooth, level surface and should be so dressed that they come in contact throughout their entire area. The spark is formed at the moment of separation of these points. Therefore, with your spark lever set in the center, the points should begin to separate when the piston is at the top of this stroke. The distance between these points when they are open should be set to conform to a gauge furnished by the magneto manufacturer.

#### WINNER OF SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE

L. M. F.: "Who was the winner of the Harkness Trophy Race held at Sheepshead Bay?"

Chevrolet was the winner this year. De Palma drove a close race until tire trouble caused him to lose two laps which he could not recover.

#### PNEUMATIC TIRES FOR TRUCKS

J. W. T.: "I understand that tire companies are experimenting with pneumatics for use on heavy trucks. What capacity of trucks and what size of tires are now commercially practical?"

Tires having a cross-section diameter of seven or eight inches are now in commercial use on three-ton trucks. Ten- and twelve-inch tires are being thoroughly tried out, and it is probable that the near future will find them in satisfactory use on five-ton trucks.



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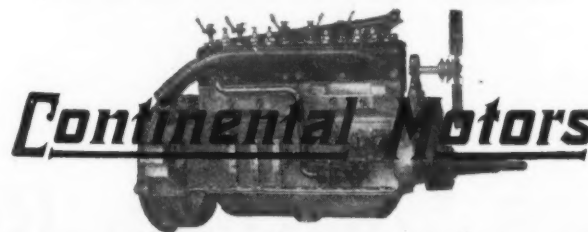
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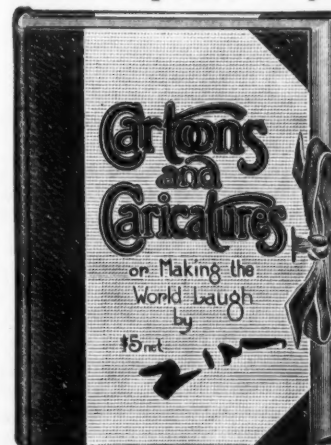
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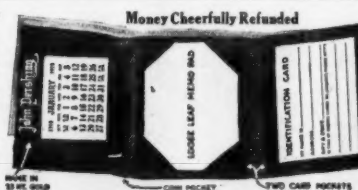
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"Once when I was just a little girl—only four years old—mother and I were down town and I saw you not far away. I broke away from mother, ran up to you and said, 'How do you do, Mr. Riley?' I shall never forget the wonderful smile on your face when you turned and saw me, a tiny little tot. You bowed and spoke to me as though I were a queen, and when I told you I knew 'most all of your child rhymes and enjoyed them very much you were as pleased as if some man-of-letters had complimented you. That, Mr. Riley, is one of my finest memories."

So wrote a grown-up little girl to James Whitcomb Riley.

Are you giving your children the precious memories of those beautiful poems? Will your children be able to say—"My mother read me Riley when I was a child and 'The Raggedy Man' and 'Little Orphant Annie' have rejoiced and comforted me all the days of my life."



Riley is the children's poet—little children and big ones—sometimes called grown-ups.

## James Whitcomb Riley

has passed on—and the grown-up world mourns. In the hearts of the little children is a void that cannot be filled—but that can be forgotten by the reading and re-reading of those simple and childlike poems.

No more does Uncle Sam's postman stagger under the weight of 10,000 letters—the tribute of the children of the world to their Uncle Sidney (James Whitcomb Riley) on his birthday. Riley has passed on but his work lives. You can read it to your children—and enrich their lives and yours for all time.

### His Heirs Desire Only a Small Royalty

The heirs of James Whitcomb Riley came to us, as the publishers of Mark Twain, and said that they would be glad to reduce their royalty so that we could place the works of James Whitcomb Riley in the homes of all those who loved him. So we are able to make this complete set of all Riley's works—containing over 1000 titles—at a very low price—for the present—a price we can pass on to you.

We have planned a fitting form for these books—beautifully made—the easy-to-read, comfortable sort of books that James Whitcomb Riley would have liked. This set is

Those of us who have missed things in childhood—missed learning to ride or to swim—feel that there is a lack that can never be made up. Even more is this so with things of the spirit. The child whose imagination has been enriched by the beauty and charm of Riley, carries a treasure to old age—a treasure hard to get later on.

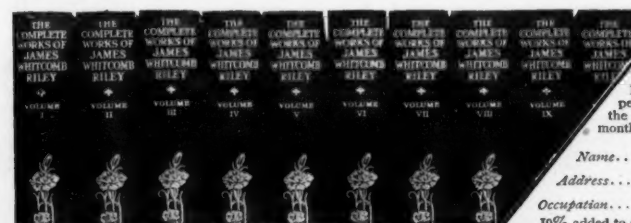
From the little girl who said she felt all alone without him to the President of the United States, who pays him tribute, Riley is in all hearts—big and little.

full of luxurious and beautiful illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy and Ethel Franklin Betts—some in full color—some in two colors, and some in black and white.

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10% added to price in Canada because of duty.

## The Melting Pot

Morsels of Daily Activities from the World's Cauldron

THE Methodist Church has asked for \$40,000,000 for foreign missions.

A Yale professor is using hundreds of stray dogs on which to try experiments with a new poisonous war gas.

Southern cotton growers recently set a price of 30 cents a pound on cotton. Three years ago it was selling at 5 cents.

Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew warns us that if we lose the war Germany will exact an indemnity of \$78,000,000,000.

A Milwaukee Socialist paper was suppressed for using posters reading "War is hell—caused by capitalism. Socialists want peace."

Samuel Gompers is planning to unionize all of the 600,000 civil employees of the Government, it is said with President Wilson's sanction.

Colonel Roosevelt recently said, "This is a very exclusive war as far as I am concerned. I was blackballed by the Committee on Admission."

The Portland Telegram says that tons of fresh salmon have been dumped overboard on the Pacific Coast in an attempt to hold up the retail price.

For the period of the war Tuesdays will be beefless days on dining cars of the principal railroads. Wheat bread will not be served unless asked for.

Coal miners are demanding an average increase of \$1.90 a day, which will mean an increase in the cost of coal of from 40 to 75 cents a ton to the consumer.

Twelve normal men are undergoing a scientific food conservation test at Boston to ascertain the lowest amount of food that can be taken to keep one in prime condition.

Representative Tilson of Connecticut says that there is likely to be real suffering among our soldiers unless deliveries of heavy clothing are made before December 1.

A recent strike of longshoremen in New York, making 4,500 men idle, was called because a foreman discharged a man who asked leave from work to get a drink of whisky.

A poor young woman and her husband were arrested in New York for stealing \$40 worth of babies' apparel from a department store in anticipation of a visit from the stork.

Some farmers of the Far West are reported to be refusing to harvest potatoes and other crops unless the Government will fix a satisfactory minimum price upon them, the same as with wheat.

An Italian aviator recently flew from Turin to London, 656 miles, in seven hours. This justifies the prediction that it will be possible to cross the Atlantic by air route in twenty-four hours.

Elihu Root says that the best way to shorten the war is to prepare fully to go on with it, and the best way to prevent future wars is to make ready now. He is for universal military training.

Members of the Farmers' & Laborers' Protective Association in Texas charged with sedition admitted that they had advised farmers and laborers to arm "against the oppression of the capitalist class."

President Wood of the American Woolen Company has purchased a fine old bank building in New Bedford, Mass., because of its sentimental value. It is the place in which he first worked, earning \$4 a week.

Men of Mulvane, Kansas, have contributed \$1,000 toward a million-dollar fund they hope to raise as a reward to any man who will "get" the Kaiser. Poolville, Tex., raised over \$1,000 for the same purpose.

An American infantryman was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Nagasaki, Japan, on charge of inflicting fatal injuries on a Japanese tradesman in a brawl while the infantryman was intoxicated.

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# Making the Monroe Doctrine Pay

By W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

AS one of the guarantees of future peace in the western hemisphere, the United States should exact a promise from the Allies as well as from the Central Powers that they will recognize the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. This should be one of the principal propositions submitted by this country at the conference of nations when hostilities have ceased.

It has been an open secret that both Japan and Germany, with a view to strengthening their positions, have made repeated attempts to acquire coaling stations for their fleets in Latin-American territory on the mainland, as well as to secure by purchase certain of the islands some distance off the coasts in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. As a matter of fact Germany had almost coerced Denmark into selling St. Thomas, St. Johns and St. Croix to the Imperial Government. It was the disclosure of this information from unquestionable sources that forced this country to pay such a high price for these possessions.

To compel the world to respect the Monroe Doctrine it would be advisable for the United States to secure, by appropriate means, all outlying islands in both oceans as well as in the Caribbean Sea, and to fortify them in addition to using them as naval bases. Six hundred miles west of Ecuador and owned by that backward nation are the Galapagos Islands, covering an area of about 2,870 square miles and having a population of about 400 fishermen. Ecuador never can develop the islands. They are worse than useless to her and a decided expense. Chile and Japan have both tried repeatedly to purchase this group with the idea of making them military and coaling stations. At one time some German merchants had almost obtained them and undoubtedly would have transferred them to Germany. They occupy a commanding position in the Pacific near the western entrance to the Panama Canal, and at the present time could be bought for little money, owing to the impoverished state of the Ecuadorean treasury.

Off the coast of Chile 396 miles are three islands known as the Juan Fernandez group, one of which was the reputed home of Robinson Crusoe. Chile makes no practical use of these islands and they are populated only by a few fishermen, yet during the early period of this war the German fleet utilized these as a base and for a rendezvous. Appropriately fortified they would serve an excellent purpose, and under proper conditions Chile might be induced to part with them, especially if the Chileans were assured that our object in fortifying them was for their protection.

On the eastern coast of South America and in the Caribbean Sea, Great Britain, Holland and France have island possessions, while on the mainland of South America these three European powers are represented by British, French and Dutch Guiana. England alone among foreign powers has a possession in Central America, namely British Honduras. Of these European nations Great Britain has the most territory.

The Falkland Island group, a British possession about 300 miles southeast of the Straits of Magellan, includes the islands of South Georgia, South Shetland, South Orkney and Graham Land, with a total area of about 7,500 square miles and a population of approximately 4,000. These islands are self-supporting and their inhabitants are engaged in sheep-raising or whale-fishing. They are perhaps the most desolate spots I have ever visited, but they were able to coal and provision the British fleet that finally defeated the German flotilla,

thereby clearing the South Atlantic of these sea-wolves. The position they occupy is a commanding one and wonderful for strategic purposes.

The other British possessions in the North Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea are Barbados, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Turks Island, the Caicos, Cayman Islands, Morant, Pedar Cays, the Leeward Islands (which include Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago), Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and the Windward Islands. These islands contain about 15,000 square miles and have a population, mostly negroes, of approximately 3,000,000. During the Civil War they supported blockade runners and made fortunes for the natives, but since have been a drain on the mother country, most of them being maintained at a positive loss. The present European hostilities have been the means of bringing prosperity to them again due to the fact that their chief crops—sugar and cocoa—are much in demand. Many of these islands are well fortified, especially St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Jamaica. Great Britain, I am sure, would willingly dispose of these possessions to its ally, the United States, and they would serve as an excellent buffer between our mainland and an invading force. Besides, we could readily consume their produce—tropical fruits, sugar, coffee, cocoa, spices, arrowroot and salt. They would require both luxuries and necessities from us and thus a wonderful export trade along reciprocal lines would develop with these islands should they come under our flag.

Holland owns Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba, which, like most of the British Islands are in the direct path of the eastern entrance to the Panama Canal. These possessions have an area of about 700 square miles and support at a low estimate 110,000 people. They were at one time offered to the United States for \$2,000,000, but to-day could not be bought for that sum. Like those of Great Britain, these islands are a drain on the Dutch treasury, and undoubtedly Holland would be willing to part with them. In our hands they would be of great military value and could probably be made to yield a revenue. If we do not acquire them, without doubt some other European nation will do so.

Of all the British possessions, British Honduras perhaps receives the least attention, although it covers about 8,598 square miles and has 45,000 inhabitants. In 1914 the authorities sold to an American all the pine trees in the colony for one cent per tree, and he made a fortune out of the venture. This colony is wonderfully rich in mahogany, cedar, logwood and other cabinet woods, and produces all kinds of tropical fruits. Like the other possessions it is a financial burden, but under American rule might prove profitable.

France, of all the European countries, has made her West Indian possessions a source of revenue. She owns Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, St. Bart and a portion of St. Martin, with an area of about 2,000 square miles and a population of 450,000. It would be practically impossible to induce France to part with these colonies owing to the fact that they are highly productive and French thrift has made them valuable assets. Besides they have a certain sentimental value, for in one of them, Martinique, Josephine, the first wife of the great Napoleon, was born. Provided with wireless, fortified, and used as coaling stations these islands would serve a great purpose, and be in reality a first line of defense, and a protection for our mainland and all of Latin-America as well.



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## New Diamond Heroes Grace 1917 Series

(Continued from page 571)

runs usually is sufficient to hold a game safe. That is the reason so many managers in the Johnson circuit have favored the play, and once a man reached first, every trick and every sacrifice play known was utilized to get him home. The squeeze play is an amplification of the sacrifice, but though often used successfully by the White Sox and other teams, it was not popular with American League managers generally, and was cordially disliked by the Giants' leader.

Mac is a disciple of the theory that "a hit's a hit," and, even if there is a runner on first, he wants the next man up to hit if he can, thereby placing two men in a position to score, rather than have the second player deliberately go out for the sake of advancing the first. Rowland's game was to build up runs slowly but surely, while McGraw's was to beat the other team down by sheer force of repeated safeties. Every fan now is familiar with how the two theories worked out in this year's classic, plus some air-tight fielding and long-distance batting. The manner in which McGraw's best pitchers were treated in the second game proved that Rowland's men, when occasion required, knew how to make both hits and runs. But baseball is the most uncertain of sports, and 1918 may bring with it the downfall of methods which won in 1917.

Stars in the baseball firmament seldom twinkle for any protracted period. A few manage to retain their posts considerably longer than their fellows. A majority of those hailed as heroes of the green diamond are soon pushed aside by younger aspirants for high honors.

A case in point is that of Arthur Fletcher, for years a fixture in the Giants' infield, who this season will lose his crown as the hardest-hitting shortstop of the major leagues. "Artie" has enjoyed this distinction ever since the veteran, Hans Wagner, began to slip a few years back. In 1914 Fletcher finished the season with a batting average of .286, with 147 singles, 26 doubles, eight triples and two home runs to his credit. The year following he closed with .254 as his batting average, his hits including 143 singles, 17 doubles, seven triples and three homers; and last season he again hit for .286, with 143 singles, twenty-three doubles, eight triples and three home runs.

A glance at these figures proves that the Giants' shortstop was a most consistent performer, but his 1917 performances did not stand out as conspicuously as those of former years, and he will be forced to yield the palm as the best of the heavy-hitting shortstops to Ray Chapman, of the Cleveland Indians.

This player has been working hard for years to place himself ahead of all rivals covering the same field position, but, though he did sufficiently well in the past to win acclaim as a star, it was not until this year that he reached the goal for which he aimed. In 1914 he hit for .275, in 1915 his average was .270 and last year he dropped to .231. But this year he has regained his batting eye for a certainty, has been clouting the ball right up among the 300 hitters and finished eighth among the men who participated in 135 games or more.

But Chapman did not content himself with hitting "like all possessed." He stole bases more cleverly than Ty Cobb or Max Carey, is easily the most valuable all-around short fielder in the game today and is among the best of the American League run-makers. His achievements are the more noteworthy because two years ago he injured his knee so severely that it was feared he would be compelled to retire and last year was badly handicapped because of this injury.

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# Germany's Fear of America

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

AMERICAN armies have not taken over a yard of front-line trenches, but Germany has begun to feel American pressure in the war. In America, Wilhelmstrasse sees arrayed against her a nation whose physical resources are the greatest of any power in the world. Already the reinforced blockade through neutral countries has begun to pinch the Central Powers. In the second place the loss of our trade, coupled with the growing solidarity of Central and South America against Germany, haunts the Kaiser as he thinks of trade after the war. While Germany prepared for this war for a generation, it should not be overlooked that she prepared for a sharp, swift conflict of from three to six months, not one of four years or more. Every month the war is prolonged makes Germany less able to maintain the strain of standing back of her allies, and paints in stronger colors the picture of economic disaster that will come with peace.

## Germany's Internal Ferment

THE remarkable speech of George Gothien, German Progressive, in which he depicted Germany's internal troubles and her inability to win a military decision, had back of it, too, the picture of Germany's lost trade. "The longer the war lasts," said Herr Gothien, "the harder it will be at some later time to regain our foreign markets and to reestablish exchange." Germany's far-seeing manufacturers and merchants and bankers see, even more clearly than her war lords, the handwriting on the wall. Herr Gothien acknowledged that Germany's enemies could not be crushed on land, that there was no hope of obtaining an indemnity from America, and the failure of the U-boat campaign to bring England to her knees, of which the recent lowering of the American rate of insurance against U-boats is evidence. He further declared that the bulk of the German people were sick of the war, that while there are more millionaires in Germany there are also more paupers, that German workmen will strike if a war of conquest is continued, that Germany's allies will refuse to continue a war to promote Pan-Germanic schemes of conquest that have failed, and, most significant of all, that "an overwhelming number of soldiers at the front are no longer inclined to fight for any kind of result that aims at conquest, but only for Germany's vital security and peace, which are the aims of the Reichstag resolution." The German soldier is the most perfectly disciplined soldier in all history, but there is a turning point for every worm. Herr Gothien's speech with its remarkable admission of Germany's internal disorder and weakness, the uproarious session of the Reichstag, in which Minister of War von Stein was jeered and Secretary of the Interior Helfferich was forced to discontinue his speech, and the agitation throughout the Empire against the so-called Fatherland Party, are symptoms of popular dissatisfaction with the war, which may, at any time, pervade the army at the front with revolutionary effect. The Reichstag has held up the salary appropriation for Dr. Helfferich's new post of Vice-Chancellor. When will it take the next logical step and withhold credits for the continuation of the war?

## Teutonic Peace Baits

THE coming winter, with its interruption of intensive fighting, will witness a succession of peace maneuvers on the part of the Central Powers. A new offer is soon due, having as its basis the surrender of Belgium and French

territory, the renunciation of positive territorial acquisitions for payments of money, and no indemnity on either side. If none of the Allies fall for this, another peace bait will be sent out, for it is one of the simplest rules of the game when you can't get a bite with one bait, to try another. Germany has always scorned the suggestion that Alsace-Lorraine was involved in negotiations for peace, but proposals may confidently be looked for concerning Alsace-Lorraine before the winter is over.

Which of the Allies is Germany trying to reach? For three years England and France have repeatedly gone on record against any peace terms such as Germany is now willing to propose. Is the Kaiser trying to reach the United States? Germany's course throughout the entire war has shown misunderstanding of the true spirit of America. The explanation of Count von Bernstorff's exile to Constantinople is that he has fallen from the good graces of the Kaiser because the latter feels he was deceived regarding the dominant characteristics of President Wilson and America's probable participation in the war. For weeks after we entered the war the reports of preparation going on in this country were treated by the German press as so much "bluff." It is possible that even now the Kaiser and his advisers are led astray in regard to America by the speeches of Senator La Follette and others of his class, and that it is still hoped by various concessions to reach the ear of America.

I would refer the German peace propagandists to the warning, uttered by President Wilson in addressing the League for National Unity, against all talk of peace without victory as dangerous to America. Talk of an early peace before Germany was defeated the President characterized as an evidence of "misdirected thought." It is a matter of regret that the President was not able always to see that the only safety for democracy lay in the defeat of Germany. Less than a year ago, the President was arguing for "peace without victory," an evidence at that time in the estimation of our present Allies and of many American citizens of "misdirected thought." For the enlightenment of Germany, the President cannot repeat too often that he and the great American people behind him are in this war for no other purpose than the complete defeat of Germany as the primary and fundamental essential of world peace in the future.

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To send a Christmas kit will cost 50 cents, and will represent a retail value of \$1.00.

Each package will contain a postal addressed to the donor so that the recipient can send his thanks directly to the one who helped make his holiday happier.

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## "The Recording Angel of the War" from the November Film Fun

The magazine opens to a film version of Michelangelo's well known picture of "The Three Fates."

The portrait pages are devoted to Antonio Moreno, Viola Dana and Olive Thomas. Miss Thomas makes good with the promised story. "Let the Women Fight" was written for Film Fun while she was on the Coast filming "Broadway Arizona." It is a bright, entertaining story with a war slant.

There is a double page display "Gather Ye Rosebuds" being the prettiest stars in the exquisite gowns they wear in late plays.

A page review, with pictures, of Helena Smith Dayton's "Clay Folks" in their presentation of "Romeo and Juliet."

Three pages are devoted to comedies of the month and doings of comedians. Some new people until recently in vaudeville are likely to contribute much to the gaiety of nations.

Two pages contain scenes from current releases which producers think will probably be the first to go to the trench theaters.

One page contains reproductions of postal cards sent Film Fun by its friends. They come from all over the country.

Three pages are devoted to free lance reviews of recent plays and doings of the film world, by Linda A. Griffith.

A feature story "How to be a Moving Picture Actress, in One Lesson" is contributed by Bernadine Hilty, of Los Angeles, whose drawings illustrate the story. She lives where most of the pictures are made, and the story has a ring of truth.

A page of "Sons of Liberty" with face page of "Daughters of Freedom," show various film favorites defying the conventions in divers ways.

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## Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### More Trouble for the Railroads

THE three new appointments by President Wilson to the Interstate Commerce Commission give the present Administration responsibility for a majority of the membership. The influence of President Wilson on the Commission has not been marked. The men he has appointed have not shown any particular grasp of the railroad problem and it is doubtful whether the Commission's course will be much changed by the new appointments. Two of the new appointees, Clyde B. Aitchison, of Oregon, and George W. Anderson, of Boston, were formerly members of State railroad commissions in their respective States. Anderson is a Democrat and was appointed Federal attorney at Boston at the beginning of the present Administration. Mr. Aitchison is a Republican; Robert W. Woolley, the third appointee, is a Democrat and was formerly Director of the Mint, and later publicity manager of the Wilson campaign. Mr. Woolley, who was a former newspaper man, is expected to bring to the Commission the common sense that was given to it for so long a time by Franklin K. Lane, now Secretary of the Interior. It can be stated that in a short time there will be another petition for a freight increase to save the financial situation of the railroads. The roads were told that they could come back to the Commission if the slight increases granted last time were found to be insufficient. They have been found to be woefully insufficient. Moreover, it has just been learned that the railroad brotherhoods have scheduled a meeting for Ottawa on October 16 to prepare new demands for wage increases. These demands will aggregate at least 30 per cent. of present wages. The increase awarded by Congress, under the guise of an eight-hour basic day, expires on January 1. The new demands will be presented before that time and it is probable that the strike threat will be renewed.

### A New Mistress of the Seas

WHEN the Government decided that a transfer of ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic was needed in the fight to maintain a steady stream of supplies to the Allies, a request for assistance was sent to Japan. It was pointed out, quite diplomatically, that such a transfer of boats in actual operation would enable the United States to divert to our western neighbor a larger percentage of coal, steel and other materials now being utilized in unprecedented quantities for the swift construction of shipping to replace losses due to submarines. The message to the Mikado's government was in no sense a threat. A careful definition would define it as a hint. The answer is awaited with interest. More emphatic messages have gone to various neutrals who, somehow or other, have jumped to the conclusion that failure to provide vessels for the trans-Atlantic war trade might have a more or less direct influence on allotments of American natural resources to meet their demands. It will be observed that the United States Government is not blind to the value of its greatest weapon. This country is working at top speed on the construction of shipping. Coincidentally, it is in a position to "requisition" freight carriers from other countries by keeping a rigid check on American exports. America has just begun to build and dictate, but even now her mandates have the ring of authority in two hemispheres. When all the world is at war an invincible navy is not an absolute requisite for the title of "Mistress of the Seas."

### The Conscripting of Brains

THE preliminary activities of the new Coal Administration had the effect of a monkey-wrench thrown into whirling machinery. The coal men, dismayed by the bulletins from Washington, begged permission to send a committee to the National Capital to help pour oil on the troubled waters. The offer was accepted and members of the committee, bringing into play an expert knowledge of the coal industry, soon made themselves as welcome as a tire expert at a blow-out. The new department of the Government, with commendable display of wisdom, promptly "conscripted" the committee for a permanent detail. By this action the Coal Administration gave a belated imitation of the Food Administration. The important point of the incident is that Mr. Hoover assembled experts from private industries before beginning operations and Dr. Garfield waited until the need of experts became painfully apparent. However, the lesson is useful. The Washington government has learned to realize that the plan of borrowing brains from American business life is the simplest method of meeting war problems. The Council of National Defense was merely a beginning. As the war proceeds there will be gathered in Washington a remarkable army of men drafted from big desks in the commercial world. The United States Government is rapidly perfecting a corner on brains.

### Betting on the Submarine

GAMBLING on the venom of under-sea snakes is a phrase that might be applied to the activities of the particular portion of governmental machinery now operating at top speed to maintain the flow of wheat from grain fields to battlefields. The Food Administration chalks up odds on U-boat depredations as nonchalantly as a *Tia Juana* race-track gambler makes a "Dutch" book. Exporters of flour, acting under instructions from Washington, are shipping cargoes of breadstuffs to meet a double schedule. An intelligent handling of the food problem demands that a surplus be established on the other side of the Atlantic. Therefore, the supply of flour now going abroad is not intended merely to meet current needs, but, in addition, to create a reserve big enough to supply the Allies if every ship on this side were held up for a period of six months. The Food Administration coolly calculates a definite loss of flour by torpedo attacks. If during any particular month the loss is smaller than the "betting" allowed, there is a gratifying addition to the European surplus. If the losses exceed the estimates, every effort is made to regain the lost ground during the next few weeks. The race is between the Allied navies and the German U-boats, but the Food Administration in Washington is handling the bets.

### The High Cost of Labor

ONE of the Washington clubs awoke one morning last summer to the fact that all three of its waiters had deserted. These employees were paid \$2 a day, were given free board and received a bonus each Christmas. As wages for unskilled labor, this remuneration was above the average. The men had been stampeded by display advertisements of the fact that cantonment constructors at Camp Meade, Md., would pay laborers \$3 a day, with board and carfare thrown in. This incident has been duplicated throughout the country. Labor conditions in government enterprises are peculiarly discouraging and rapidly growing

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worse. One branch of the Government obtains a full force by boosting wages; a few days later another branch, in dire need of men, puts out bids that shoot the wage market to a new high level. This attracts, not only laborers from private industries, but workingmen from other Government enterprises. Wages have gone from two and three dollars to eight and nine dollars a day. Obviously, the abnormal wages being established will bankrupt some employers unless they put the prices of their products on an equally abnormal scale of ascent. Meanwhile, the salaried population is dismayed by the unprecedented cost of living. A remedy must be found. One is now being discussed in Government circles. It is conscription. Men are being drafted to fight their country's battles and dollars are being conscripted to furnish supplies for the armies. Why, ask some of the most conservative economists, pay some of our men a dollar a day to risk their lives in the trenches and others \$9 a day to work beyond the reach of the bullets? Why not, they persist, be thoroughly logical and draft unskilled labor to meet the Government's needs?

### That Winning "Last Dollar"

ENGLISH statesmen, it may be recalled, amended an old war maxim to read: "The last dollar will win the war." Accepting this assertion as a convincing statement, the Government is now at work on the task of raising the "last dollar." No one doubts that it will be forthcoming, but there is a division of opinion in the financial world over the question of what is the most desirable method of coaxing it forth. In view of the recent statement by the Senate majority leader that fifty billion dollars will be needed in America if the war continues another year and a half, the plan for raising money needs all the serious consideration it is now being given. Some Congressional leaders have fought hard to put the brakes on bond issues, seeking to raise every cent possible by heavy taxation. While their arguments are plausible, they do not obscure the fact that the business of the country may be sent to the wall by burdens too heavy to bear. On the other hand, bankers recall that France, crushed by Germany in 1871 and forced to pay a heavy indemnity, was brought back to prosperity by the popularity of its small bonds. Thrift was encouraged by the Government and saving found a new hiding place in national securities. France soon forgot her financial troubles and invested heavily in Russian, American and other foreign securities. The appeal recently made in behalf of future generations has its merits, but practical financiers are compelled also to consider how heavy a burden of taxation American individuals and corporations of the present generation can stand. The Government's problem is to strike the proper proportion between "Conscription of Wealth" and "Liberty Loans," to get that "last dollar" with the least injury to the financial health of the nation.

### The Army

The bass-drum is the army's heart,  
O! hear it thump and beat.  
And endless lines of marching men  
Compose the army's feet.  
The bugle is the army's voice;  
Far over vale and hill  
It calls the soldier to the flag  
In accents sweet and shrill.

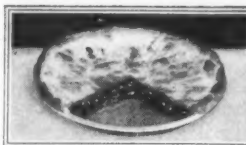
The gun with tongue of darting flame  
And black lips grinning wide  
And hungry, is the army's mouth  
That gapes unsatisfied;  
And in the mighty battlefield  
Arising to its goal  
On wings that brush the starry dome,  
Behold the army's soul!

—MINNA IRVING.

## Bake and fry deliciously!



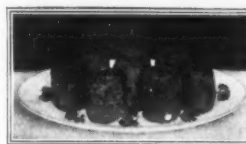
It is a delight to roll out such a fine, smooth dough



Pie with crust like this will make your reputation as a cook!



When the lard is piping hot, put them in. Watch the delicate brown crust form at once



Such dainty, tempting croquettes! Such a crisp, brown crust! Your family will love them

DO you make tender, flaky pie-crust? Do you fry croquettes and potatoes that are brown-crusted, yet soft and flavory inside?

To bake and fry most deliciously, you must select your lard with utmost care. It should be of just the right consistency, neither too soft nor too stiff. It was with this essential principle in mind that Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard was prepared.

### Makes delicious pie-crust!

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### Why it is ideal for frying, too!

You can fry deliciously with this lard because you can heat it to an extremely high degree without its scorching or discoloring. See what a delicate brown crust immediately forms on your croquettes or potatoes, and keeps in all the fragrant, steaming aroma, all the delicious flavor.

Your food never gets grease-soaked. It cooks quickly, yet is well done all through. When your family tastes the croquettes you fry with this lard, they will think you have discovered some piquant new way to season them.

Get some of Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard today. Give your family delicious croquettes, pie-crums that melt in their mouths. Hear them say that the things you cook are the best they ever ate.

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Pure Lard**

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# Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

CONGRESS is out of the way till December. It has left us a tangled, perplexing and, I fear, oppressive burden of war taxes. The long-continued uncertainty of the situation is, therefore, far from being removed. The bears realize the situation and are eager to take advantage of it.

The crop report given out by the Government shows a record yield for corn and extraordinary increases in many others of our most useful products. It would, under ordinary circumstances, have turned the market from the bear to the bull side. But we are living in extraordinary times, spending the public funds by the billion and raising Liberty Loans at such a prodigious rate that the wisest financiers are apprehensive of the outcome.

It would be easy sailing all along the line if the handicaps unnecessarily placed on business by the tax-making power and by the regulating commissions were removed. The Government is spending nearly a billion dollars to restore our merchant marine and if it would loan its credit to half this amount at a low rate of interest to the railroads for re-equipment, improvement of terminals and the extension of their facilities, the depression in the railroad stocks would cease.

It is not generally known that one of the strongest reasons why railroad securities have been freely unloaded by insiders is advance information of another demand by the Railroad Brotherhoods, before the close of the year, for a further advance of at least 30 per cent. in wages. It is understood that this is to be made during the winter session of Congress. Encouraged by the success of the last demand, which was put through under the lash of the President himself, the Brotherhoods are confident that they can overcome all opposition and, in fear of a strike, secure all that they demand.

The cowardly attitude of Congress and of public officials generally, in the face of the demands of organized labor, has emboldened the latter to ask for almost anything it may wish. If the threat of another railroad tie-up is carried out during the coming winter at a time when every resource of the nation is being conscripted to meet the exigencies of war, a situation fraught with grave consequences must arise.

I have always believed in high wages—the higher the better—but we cannot have high wages without high prices. The public is now getting the proof of the fact, for with the rise in the wages of the coal miners came the announcement, from the public authorities themselves, that concurrently with the advance in wages, there must inevitably be an advance in the price of coal to the consumers.

It would seem that no argument was required to show that where wages constitute a good percentage of the cost of production, high wages must mean a high cost for the products to the public. So, if the Government fixes the price of wheat or anything else at a figure above that which has prevailed in normal times, it means that the price of flour, or of the manufactured product of the material

whose price is fixed at a high figure, must also be advanced.

In spite of all the drawbacks of the situation, the fact remains that in all troublesome times the good sense of the American people has so manifested itself that a righteous judgment has finally prevailed. Attention has been called to the fact that prices of securities are now, in many instances, on the level of the panic of ten years ago and that railroads formerly regarded as in the investment class are selling at a figure that, a few years ago, would have been thought inconceivable.

All this is true, but during an experience in Wall Street extending over a quarter of a century, I have always found that while the timid holder of securities is often tempted to sell at the lowest level, the shrewd investor is always nearby to pick up what the timid holder sells. This market for the most part looks like a better purchase than a sale.

It is not a market in which one should buy on a small margin. Safety will be found in outright purchases and in following the market down on further declines. Those who have the capital to do this, and the patience to hold their securities, will, in due season, if we are to be guided by the precedents of the past, reap their just reward.

W., ELIZABETH, N. J.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of Washington-Wyoming Oil Company as an investment.

C., KEYPORT, N. J.—The dividend of 3 per cent. declared on C. F. & I. common is payable  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent. each on July and October 25, 1917, and January and April 25, 1918.

B., OMAHA, NEB.—Among the sterling railroad stocks U. P., C. & N. W., A. & T., and N. P. rank high. Perhaps U. P. has the preference, though buying some shares of each might be desirable.

A., COLUMBUS, MISS.—For a long pull, Southern Pacific, if Mexican troubles are settled, looks better than Illinois Central. A teacher with small savings would find safest investments in first-class bonds—railroad, industrial, government, real-estate or farm mortgage.

B., OHIOKANY FALLS, N. Y.—N. Y. C. and Penn. R. R. are still paying satisfactory dividends, and their stocks should eventually come back, providing the roads get fair treatment from the Government. Ontario & Western's earnings are reported improving, but the stock is a long-pull speculation.

L., MALONE, N. Y.—Although Del. & Hudson's recent earnings have been more encouraging, the margin over the present dividend is not large. Prominent financial men predict that the dividend will be cut to 5 or 6 per cent. Sequoyah Oil, though a dividend payer, is not "a good investment," but a speculation.

T. L., ATLANTA, GA.—U. P. and C. F. & I. common are getting to be more attractive as they decline. I think well of both. To discuss the question of taking over railroads by the Government is premature and academic. Conditions may so change in the future as to alter the situation entirely and make an opinion or forecast at this time of no value.

B., NEWTON, KANSAS—Your shares of Santa Fe, Prest-O-Lite and American Tel. & Tel. are good to hold. With the full exemption the  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Liberty Bonds have they had better be held. They will some day command a premium. Wright-Martin is working on a large Government order, is in good hands and its stock is a fair speculation.

C., MORRIS, MINN.—You might even up on Great Northern pfd., which seems to be a good purchase. St. Paul common has merit but traders fear the effect of the material decrease in net earnings and threatened reduction of dividend. C. R. I. & P. pfd. is still a good speculation for a long pull. C. R. I. & P. first-mortgage and refunding 4's are well regarded.

P., COLLINSVILLE, OKLA.: No matter how successful an invention may be, its value must depend upon its commercial availability. If it has great value the companies with which it may compete will always be glad to pay the best price for control of its patents. I do not advise the purchase as an investment of the stock of the Piersen Telegraph Transmitter.

M., EXETER, CALIF.—As a rule, when stocks of good repute, like C. M. & St. P., begin to decline rapidly there is some good reason. While there is a probability of a large issue of pfd. New Haven stock, which would take precedence of the present stock and make it less desirable, I believe the road is in much better shape than is generally understood. Under normal conditions the stock would be cheap at its present price.

L., WILMINGTON, DEL.—The decline in Smith Motor Truck common probably had the same cause as the drop in other motor stocks. The cheap motor stocks are not attractive at present. As Butte Copper and Zinc has not reached the dividend-paying stage, it does not commend itself to the investor. Hecla Mining is among the good cheap stocks of its class and lately could have been bought on a sharp recession.

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Your gift will be personal. In each package the donor can enclose a personal card. If you donate ten dollars, for instance, you will have the privilege of placing your card in each of twenty packages to be distributed in your name.

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M., GARRETSVILLE, OHIO.—Since its recent increase of stock, Ohio Cities Gas has declined materially, but earnings are large and the stock is on a 5 per cent. basis. U. S. Steamship Company is working on Government orders for vessels and pays 9 per cent. Tonopah Extension was paying dividends of 5 per cent. quarterly, but the July distribution was omitted. The stock cannot be recommended. Cresson Gold is a low-priced mining stock, making a dividend return of 10 cents per month.

P., MEXIA, TEX.—The excess profits tax, it is believed, will bear less severely on the railroads than was feared. Some railroads may escape this tax altogether, but others, especially those whose net earnings have largely increased as compared with the 1911-15 average and whose capital stock is but a small part of the total capitalization, must pay considerable sums. It looks as if the Penn. R. R. would not have to pay an excess profits tax, because its earnings are less than the 7 per cent. exemption, while the N. Y. C. may have to pay over \$1,300,000. Southern Pacific is one of the best railroad stocks.

M., TROY, N. Y.—Stocks have had so great a decline that it is hard to find one which is likely to go down much further. It is safer to buy after a stiff reaction. Many good bonds are selling at bargain figures, including American Foreign Securities 5's; Anglo-French 5's; Dominion of Canada 5's; Chesapeake & Ohio 5's; Kansas City So. ref. & imp. 4's; Chicago Gt. Western first 4's; B. & O. Com. 4½'s; Lake Shore 4's; N. Y. C. 4's; So. Pac. conv. 4's and Union Pacific conv. 4's. All these are likely to appreciate after the war.

W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The latest annual report of President Walter E. Flanders showed that the Maxwell Motor Company was in good condition. Net earnings for the year ending July 31, 1917, were \$5,507,697, after deduction of 2 per cent. income tax, but without deduction for excess profits tax. Dividends on second pfd. and common were passed in August, because of the uncertainty of the excess profits tax and to supply the company with more working capital. The company's net working assets amounted to over \$12,000,000. During the last fiscal year the cars sold increased 39 per cent. over the previous year and contracts had been signed for 32 per cent. more automobiles than at the same time last year.

S., TULSA, OKLA.—It might be wiser to defer buying Bethlehem Steel, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel common, Coudon common, and American Locomotive common, until the market becomes steadier. The full effects of the excess profits tax and of the Liberty Loan campaign may not yet have appeared. Bethlehem Steel Company and American Locomotive Company are not likely to be seriously embarrassed because of their dealings with the Russian Government. U. S. Steel should during the war make ample profits on the price fixed by the Government. After peace comes, if the tariff on steel is not restored, the situation may be different. In view of the advance in all of the other iron and steel stocks, it is difficult to understand the moderate interest taken in C. F. & I. It is now earning at the rate of over 15 per cent. and paying 3 per cent., is a Rockefeller security and, for a long pull, looks as good as any of the iron stocks. The company's report for the year ending June 30, 1917, discloses net earnings of \$8,233,318, compared with \$4,346,085 in the previous year. The surplus after interest, taxes and depreciation charges was \$3,979,469, compared with \$2,145,846 the year preceding, and with a deficit of over \$300,000 in the year ending June 30, 1915.

New York, October 20, 1917.

JARPER.

#### FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

A letter to Reliance Homestead Association, Dept. A, New Orleans, La., will bring to any reader of Leslie's information about 7 per cent. investments backed by first mortgages and exempt from taxation.

"The Bache Review," authoritative and widely quoted, is considered by a host of investors as an indispensable guide in their transactions. Copies mailed free on application to J. S. Bache & Company, 42 Broadway, New York.

Mortgages, making satisfactory returns and covering the lands of prosperous dairy farmers in Wisconsin, are described in an interesting pamphlet, L-25, mailed free by Markham & May Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

An interesting booklet on 6 per cent. first-farm mortgages in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana has been issued by the Oklahoma Farm Mortgage Company of Oklahoma City, which will furnish copies free on request. Write for list No. 904.

Securities based on good real property are regarded by conservative investors with a high degree of favor. The 6 per cent. Secured Certificates offered by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, are backed by high-grade real estate and are issued in convenient denominations. Send your name and address to the company for its free booklet and full particulars.

Many persons are unfamiliar with bonds as a form of investing and saving money. An instructive and helpful booklet, telling in simple language just what bonds are and the reasons for and the right method of buying them, has been prepared by the Tillotson & Wolcott Company, investment bankers, Cleveland, Ohio, and 115 Broadway, New York. All would-be investors should have this booklet. Copies of it will be sent by the company on request and without charge.

The instability of prices at present is causing investment of much money in the class of securities which have fixed values. Persons possessing \$500, \$1,000, or any larger sum can secure from the well-known bond house of S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago, first-mortgage serial bonds safeguarded by this firm's time-tested plan and yielding 6 per cent. net. For an investment list, describing a variety of these bonds, ask S. W. Straus & Co. to send their free circular No. O-703.

The James D. Lacey Timber Co., 332 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, announces that its profit-sharing bond plan has been tried again and again with excellent results. This company, which has been in business for many years, issues 6 per cent. bonds which participate in the profits of timberland operations. The returns to bondholders in the past have ranged from 6 to 30 per cent. per annum, besides the regular interest. This holds up an inviting prospect for investors who have patience to wait for the fruit to ripen. Complete details may be obtained by writing to the company for its free booklet T-204.

## Bond Buyers' Chances

THERE has probably never been a time when conditions in the bond market have been so favorable to buyers as at present. A fine crop of opportunities has developed here for every class of investors. There have been extraordinary declines in all kinds of bond issues. Men with ample amounts of ready money, have safe chances to greatly increase their fortunes by purchasing at today's bargain figures high-grade bonds that must eventually appreciate to something like their former high valuations. Those whose capital is limited can participate in this harvest to the extent of their means, for the best bonds are obtainable on the partial payment plan. Even earners of moderate wages can utilize their savings from month to month in acquiring sound securities making a generous yield on current prices. It is always advisable to diversify one's investments so that some funds are placed in the best real estate and farm securities as well as those listed on the exchanges.

A leading financial house has called attention to 18 first-class railroad bonds, including issues by Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Norfolk & Western, St. Paul, Lake Shore, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and other lines, which give a concrete idea of the general situation. These bonds are selling at an average price of 2 points under the lowest level in the 1907 panic, 18½ points below the lowest point reached from 1908 to 1916, and 10 points lower than the high of a year ago. The average yield of this list is 5.9 per cent., a return that should prove inviting to all whose incomes would not be subject to heavy super-tax.

The new Liberty Loan is large and its influence on corporation bond prices is depressing. But it will soon be subscribed and some observers of events predict that it will be the last very big Government issue due to the great war. There are signs that restoration of peace to the world is not far distant. With the ending of the conflict, bonds now selling far below their normal worth should recover a large percentage of the loss.

J. D., SAVANNAH, GA.: Palm Beach, Fla., Road and Bridge 6 per cent. can be purchased in denominations of \$500 to yield 5½ per cent.

F. L., NEWBURGH, N. Y.: City of Baltimore 4's are due in 1951 and can be had around par. They are legal investments for savings banks in New York. They are issued in denominations as low as \$100.

M., NEW YORK CITY.—A young woman with \$5,000 to invest can with reasonable safety obtain 6 per cent. or more by buying bonds like American Foreign Securities 5's, Dominion of Canada 5's, United Kingdom 5's and 5½'s; short-term notes like B. & O. 5's, Bethlehem Steel 5's, B. R. T. 5's, Michigan Central 5's, General Electric 6's; or first-class real estate or farm mortgage bonds.

T. W., TACOMA, WASH.: You need not hesitate to buy State of California 4½ per cent. gold highway bonds. They are exempt from Federal normal income tax, eligible to secure postal savings deposits and legal investments for savings bank and trustees in New York and other States. This makes them high-grade. They were recently quoted at a price to yield 4.35 per cent.

C. M., NEWARK, N. J.: The first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Wilmington City (Del.) Electric Company appear to have merit. They are guaranteed by the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company, a large and prosperous corporation. The total issue of these bonds is \$1,000,000. The company's net earnings the past year were 3½ times the amount required for interest. Quoted recently to yield about 5.4 per cent.

T. B., UTICA, N. Y.: The following are municipal bonds of good quality: Woonsocket, R. I., 4's, quoted to yield about 4¼ per cent.; Minneapolis, Minn., 4's, about 4.375 per cent.; Portland, Oregon, 4's, about 4½ per cent.; Rochester, N. Y., 4½'s, about 4¼ per cent.; Toledo, Ohio, 4½'s, about 4¼ per cent.; Baltimore, Md., 4's, about 4.2 per cent.; Buffalo, N. Y., 4's, about 4.2 per cent. These issues may be purchased through brokers advertising in Leslie's.

C. F., BOSTON, MASS.: With farm prices what they are and will be for some time to come, well-selected farm mortgages and farm mortgage bonds are being chosen by an increasing number of careful investors. Progressive farmers are borrowing for extensions and improvements on their farms, just as railroads and industrial corporations do. As an authority puts it, "Good farm mortgages are not merely loans upon land. They are loans upon a going business in which the ultimate security is a first mortgage upon producing land of ample value to insure safety, and in which the operating profits are sufficient to carry and liquidate the indebtedness." The average yield is very satisfactory, considering safety of principal and interest.

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We shall be pleased to furnish any of these pamphlets upon request.

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—General Dodge.



1917

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The prophetic vision of those who founded this great railroad during a period of national stress is now apparent in these times of international conflict. Again the Union needs its Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific is doing its utmost to expedite the enormous war shipments from the Treasury States it serves. Grain, cattle, minerals, lumber, wool and oil are needed as never before.

For new equipment alone—engines, cars, and other rolling stock—the Union Pacific is spending over \$16,000,000 to give American people and industries still better service.

This is aside from even greater sums necessary for double-tracking, ballasting, additional lines, exten-

sions, tunnels and other physical construction, nor does it include operating expenses.

Just now some of our ordered equipment is unobtainable for immediate delivery because our Allies must be served first—so we will win. The Union Pacific and The Union Pacific States must use available equipment to its greatest efficiency.

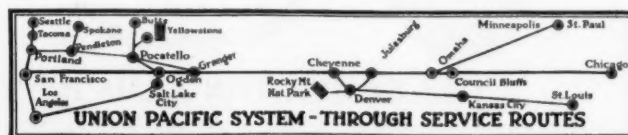
The 43,000 employees of the Union Pacific and the 11,000,000 people of the western wealth-producing states now have an international obligation to fulfill.

Were Lincoln to speak today in behalf of the Union Pacific, as he urged its building, he would insist on those high service standards for which we are striving.

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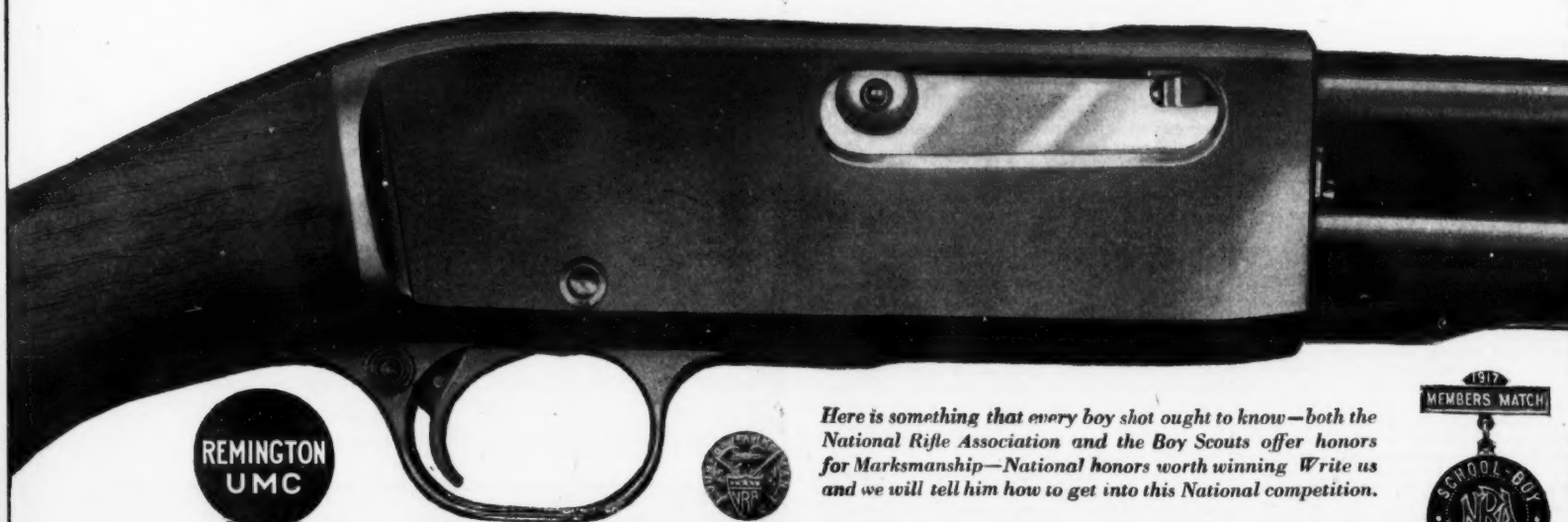


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Performance *today* is the thing that counts. The whole brilliant record of Remington UMC is the record of being right every step of the way and always a bit ahead of the

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EMERALD  
EDITOR



# Is There Hope for Russia?

one of the most imposing figures in history. It was the iron hand of Peter that dragged Russia from the mire of barbarism. He did more for the civilization and welfare of his people than all his successors. By main force of an imperious will and an indomitable energy he, much against their will, transformed a people steeped in ignorance and superstition and given to the most brutal indulgences, into a great European power. Peter was efficiency incarnate. No detail escaped him. As the first steps in civilizing them, he made the Russians adopt the European costume and cut off their unkempt beards. He created a navy, built a city of palaces among the marshes of the Neva, introduced the industrial arts, stimulated foreign commerce, built roads, dug canals, introduced the printing-press and placed Russia in the front rank among her European neighbors. Peter knew his people thoroughly. He realized that regeneration of Russia could be effected only through a strong government. How in a few short years he accomplished all that he did—how with all his talent for civilizing his subjects he could not civilize himself, but remained a barbarian all his life, devoted to brandy and guilty of the most shocking excesses—furnish some of the most interesting and curious chapters in history as told in *Peter the Great*, one of the 16 volumes in this beautiful new edition of

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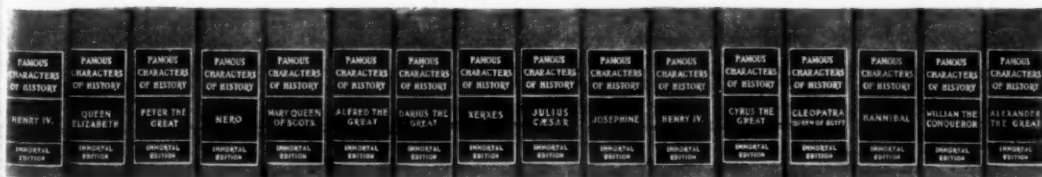
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**I**T is only a few years since the sputtering wick of a dismal street lamp was all that helped the moon brighten the night. Indoors the tallow-dip had given way to the yellow light of the odorous oil wick which did its best in a hopeless fight against the dark. For a hundred years before, man had stumbled through the night, carrying his meagre light about with him.

Then came Electricity. Edison fashioned blown glass and carbon into a lamp. Electricity energized it into glowing incandescence. The fight against darkness was won.

In the measure of time this was but a few years ago. In lighting progress it is an age. The first electric lamp (now 38 years old) is today a museum curiosity—so great have been the subsequent improvements.

Think of your street lighting of twenty years ago and today. Remember the cold blue arc that clanked and hissed up among the trees. Today, perhaps on the very same corner, stands a stately column support-

ing its silent, steady Magnetite Arc, or a new high-power MAZDA unit. Ten years ago the town's busiest street was gloomy and dark. Now it is an inviting "white way," safe for pedestrians and traffic.

Everywhere we see the wonders and benefits of modern lighting: in the factory, store, school, theatre and church; down in the subway and up in the tower of the skyscraper; shining from everything on wheels and afloat; shining from the windows of thousands of homes—and all in thirty-eight years.

What lighting is today is largely measured by what the General Electric Company has contributed to electric illumination; in the development of the MAZDA Lamp; in the manufacture of apparatus for generating and distributing electric current and in the production of the thousand devices used in a complete electric lighting system.

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